

Another Crushing Reduction

.....IN PRICES

at the Closing Out Sale. Women are especially requested to look at the prices on last page of this paper.

5000 Yards of Matting JUST RECEIVED!

Everybody knows that we are head-quarters for these goods, and it will pay you to see our line if you need anything in the way of Floor Covering. All new, fresh goods, and prices were never so low as now.

W. F. Weaver & Co.

Round Corner Block.

JOHN D. PARSONS & CO.

Take Care of Your Health!

This is the time of year for Sore Throat, Grip and Pneumonia. Fortify your system against these diseases by taking A. H. Tillson's Sarsapilla. If you already have any of these troubles, cure them by taking "Tar and Wild Cherry." For sale by

A. H. Tillson, Druggist.

Salt! Salt!

DAIRY, 28 and 56 lb. sacks.
TABLE SALT.
DIAMOND CRYSTAL SALT.
PACKERS SALT.
COMMON SALT.
LUMP ROCK SALT.
CRUSHED ROCK SALT.

COAL

of all best grades.

S. S. DODGE.

Dealer in

Diamonds!

Watches!

Clocks!

Jewelry!

Silverware!

Reliable Goods!

Lowest Cash Prices!

E. H. Crabtree. Fine Engraving a Specialty...

THE LARGEST STOCK OF CUTLERY IN DIXON!

RAZORS
SCISSORS
SHEARS
POCKET KNIVES
CARVERS

The Celebrated....
Star Safety Razor.

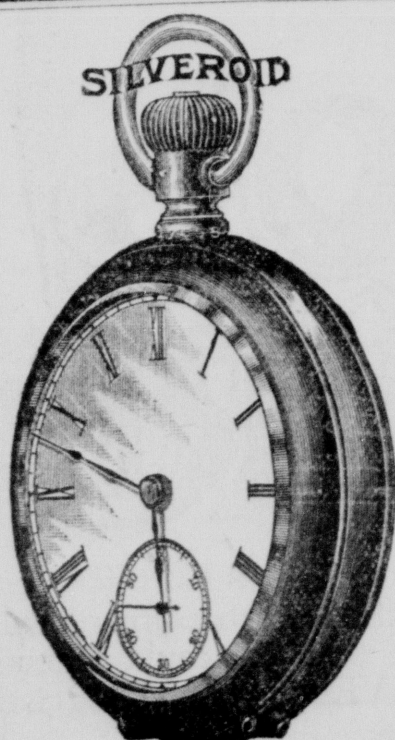
Every Blade Warranted.

Rob. H. Howell,

57 First Street.

WENDEL'S Jewelry Store

Largest assortment of Fine Diamonds and Jewelry, and Hand Decorated China, Rich Cut Glass, and Novelties at the lowest prices.



Special.....
This Week
ONLY.

Cut This Out.

This Coupon will be taken for ONE DOLLAR (\$1.00) in payment for any watch from \$2.50 up.

R. J. KEWIN, Leading Jeweler

and only Graduate Optician in the city.

No. 9 First Street.

—Wynn McCamant is home.
—C. F. Furley is some better today.
—Michael Dunn is out from Chicago.

—Edward Wright is down from Pine Creek.

—A railroad is projected from Mendota to Ottawa.

—George Aschenbrenner was in Ashton last evening.

—Miss Mary Wynn is home from a visit in Chicago.

—Harry Boslough of Bureau Siding is at the Keystone.

—Mayor C. H. Hughes arrived home last night from Springfield.

—John H. Kilday puts in all his time at the Star Cafe lunch counter now.

—There is talk in Rochelle of establishing an ice manufacturing plant.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. Eastman are now living in town at 268 Madison avenue.

—Miss Della Drumhiller went to Sterling last night to visit several days.

—I. S. Milkie, Miss Minnie, Fred, and William Blum of Sublette are here.

—Eli Rosenthal has a new map of Cuba that is attracting considerable attention.

—The young people will skate in masquerade costumes at Rosbrook's Hall tonight.

—State Agent Smith of the Standard Oil Company, is here with Alderman Clark today.

—Our dispatches from New York and Washington are of special interest today. Do not fail to read them.

—We understand that the office of the Amboy News is for sale. A good opportunity for an enterprising printer.

—The State Dairymen's Association will hold a three days session at DeKalb, February 24th to 26th inclusive.

—The Retail Merchants Association meets tonight to transact business of importance. All members should attend.

—The Candlelighters will hold their industrial meeting tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock with Mrs. Bickenbach on Ottawa avenue.

—An Exchange says that "the report that Mrs. Lease is leaving Kansas indicates that the Ship of State must be in a sinking condition." Rats.

—Wm. Vaughan, station agent at Ashton, has been confined to the house the past week with congestion of the lungs, and late reports do not herald his speedy recovery.

—Wichita Eagle: Dr. Loubriand has proved that baldness is a disease. People who imagined that baldness was merely accommodation to the flies will now see their mistake.

—The Amboy Journal reports business booming in that city in spite of hard times, and says the city is filled with teams every day and merchants report a good trade. We are glad of it.

—The 39 western counties of Kansas have been so depopulated by continuous crop failures, that the burden of the county government is too heavy to be borne, and the whole will be organized into four counties.

—Prof. J. L. Hartwell attended the inaugural exercises at Springfield, ball and all, and pronounces the affair very interesting and elaborate, especially the electrical decorations of the capitol. He came home by way of Chicago.

—Sunday night—Good Looking Girl—Will you do something for me Mr. B.? With pleasure my dear Miss A. What is it? "Well, I wish you would propose to me, so that I may crow over my cousin. I promise I won't accept you."

—The hard times have closed about 1000 saloons in Chicago. They are harder on saloons than on banks. There is a great hue-and-cry on the closing of half a dozen banks, but not a word concerning the failure of a thousand or so saloons.

—Bad boys have been disturbing the meetings at the South Elgin Methodist Episcopal church to such an extent that Pastor Whipple has placed an old double-barrel, muzzle-loading shotgun, with powder flask and all complete, in a handy and conspicuous place in the church.—Ex.

—If our readers should notice today a more than usually pleasant smile accompanied by a look of self-satisfied dignity on the face of THE TELEGRAPH'S circulator, Robert Fulton, the cause thereof is found in the fact that last night his wife presented him a son and heir—such a boy as would make any self-respecting father's heart rejoice.

College Items.

Examinations are in full blast.

The newly elected officers of the Scientific Class are: President, B. B. Burns; Secretary, Harriet Murray; Vice President, A. W. Dikeman; Treasurer, A. G. Brockhouse.

Frank Renseler, a last year's student, is here for a short visit.

Miss Anna Stabeck leaves this afternoon for a short visit with her parents.

School is out today for a four days vacation.

The Chorus Class, assisted by Mrs. W. F. Strong and Mrs. C. W. Boucher, gave a concert at the chapel last evening. It was a rare treat for music lovers. The class under the efficient instruction of Mrs. Heritage is developing much talent. The program given was as follows:

Sacred Chorus—The Lord will Comfort Zion..... W. O. Perkins
Piano Solo—Iris..... Pfeiffercorn
MRS. STRONG.

Ladies Quartette—The Chiming Bells—Invisible chorus..... Gabriel
MISSES POWELL, TEALL, ZOPHY; and MRS. HERITAGE.

Vocal—The Holy City..... Adams
Prof. HERITAGE and CHORUS.
Piano Solo—Pasquinade..... Gottschalk
MRS. W. F. STRONG.

Male Chorus—Two Roses..... Werner
Chorus—What Phrase Sad and Soft..... Bishop
Recitation—"An Old Worn Out Song"..... Riley
MRS. C. W. BOUCHER.

Chorus—The Arrow and the Song.....

Ladies' Chorus—Within a Little Wood..... Root
Piano Duet with Male Chorus—Jolly
Blacksmith..... Paul
MISSES TEALL and GETCHELL.

Chorus—Arion Waltz..... Vogel

The contestants selected from the Aurora Society for the primary contest are as follows: Recitation, Clyde Seavey, Babette Zophy; Essay, Mrs. Myers, Miss Heide; Oration, L. J. Tabor, A. J. Brockhouse. Debate, Claude N. Saum, Fred G. Moore.

Circuit Court.

CRIMINAL DOCKET.

People vs Mayhew. Burglary. Defendant having been arraigned entered a plea of guilty. Remanded for sentence.

People vs Willie Robinson. Larceny. Defendant having been arraigned enters a plea of guilty. Remanded for sentence.

People vs. Isett. Motion by defendant for rule on states attorney to furnish copy of minutes of grand jury in this case.

COMMON LAW.

John Strouse vs G. H. T. Shaw, Geo. Hawley and others. Continued for the term.

Hodges vs Oberhelman, Bloom, et al. Trial proceeds.

CHANCERY.

Margaretta Hicks vs Valentine Hicks. Bill for separate maintenance. Defendant is called and defaulted.

Augusta Gilbert vs Spencer J. Gilbert. Cause heard and divorce as prayed for.

William S. Frost vs Chas et al. Defendants, Grace Chase, E. E. Chase, Charles O. Moon, Sarah J. King, Fayette D. Winslow and Waldo S. Winslow are called and defaulted. Defendant Austin B. Trowbridge files his answer. Cause referred to E. E. Wingert, special master.

Abram Poole vs Sullivan et al. Defendants called and defaulted. Cause heard ex parte. Decree of foreclosure and sale.

Young Men Received.

The young ladies of the Methodist church under the auspices of the Epworth League, will give a reception to the young men of the church and congregation on Friday evening of this week. The following program has been arranged, Solo, Mrs. Louis Dixon; reading, Miss Bertha Todd; guitar solo, Miss Mabel Webb; Duet, Misses Retta Keithley and Bertha Noworthy; recitation, Miss Mae Stapleton; solo, Miss Elma Erb. Light refreshments will be served.

Catholic Ladies Entertain.

A general invitation is extended to all to attend the card party to be given this evening at the Y. M. C. T. S. hall in Appleford's building. A small admission fee will be charged and the money thus procured will be used for the purpose of buying furniture for the Catholic room at the hospital.

—One of the handsome new milk delivery wagons from the Anglo-Swiss factory was damaged in a runaway this morning. The switch engine on the Illinois Central frightened the horse while at the William Hathaway home on First street. A wheel and window were broken and a corner of the box injured. Some milk was spilled, but the driver and Mr. Hathaway soon set the bottles right side up.

Get a....

CLOAK

while they
are going at

Chas. H. Lapham & Co's.

As an Introductory Price for a Limited Time we will sell

Our Celebrated Javanese Coffee....

at 15c a Pound Package.

There is no question but Javanese is the best quality of all package coffee. Try it.

Get 6 quarts Best Navy Beans for.....25c
11 pounds Best Rolled Oats for.....25c
Arm & Hammer Brand Soda.....7c lb
Yeast Wafers.....3c per package

You will always find our prices right.

J. H. MORRIS & SON
GROCERS

Stationery and Office Supplies!

Everything that you require for 1897, at the lowest possible prices.....

Legal Blanks, Office Calendar Pads, Letter Files, Letter Copy Books, Counter Books, Ledgers, Journals, Cash and Day Books, Automatic Ink Wells.

Lew. E. Edwards,

Galena Avenue.



Alexander & Howell
HARDWARE

Dissolution Sale!

The RUSH for BARGAINS still continues. Remember this is a genuine Clearing Out Cash Sale.

CASH! CASH!! CASH!!!

All persons indebted to us please call and settle accounts before January 15th.

Brubaker & Carpenter.



COAL

may land you anywhere as to prices— for of course our price to you is governed by the Combination's price to us. Better get what you need now, before the monopoly forces the price beyond present expectations. We won't raise it one cent above fair profit and will continue to sell the best coal at the lowest market rates.

Geo. R. Woodruff.

Telephone 37. 259 Third St.

Furniture!

We have just received a fine line of Rockers in Rattan and Cobble Seat; Tea Tables and Parlor Tables in Mahogany and Oak.

Call and see us.

C. Gonzerman, 59 First St.

Funeral Director and Embalmer.

Call and see our...

FURNITURE!

In the Latest Styles.

Harvey Camp & Son.

Galena Avenue

Hon. W. J. Bryan's Book

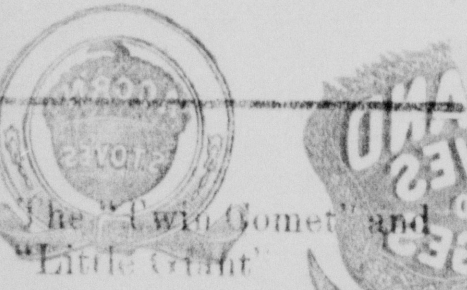
All who are interested in furthering the sale of Hon. W. J. Bryan's new book should correspond immediately with the publishers. The work will contain:

- AN ACCOUNT OF HIS CAMPAIGN TOUR.
- HIS BIOGRAPHY.
- WRITTEN BY HIS WIFE.
- HIS MOST IMPORTANT SPEECHES.
- THE RESULTS OF THE CAMPAIGN OF 1906.
- A REVIEW OF THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

PRICE, CLOTH \$1.50

Mr. Bryan has announced his intention of devoting one-half of all royalties to furthering the cause of bimetalism. There are already indications of an enormous sale.

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Lawn Sprinkler!

Best made. Unique. Efficient and Labor Saving. Will sprinkle four times greater area than any others. Highest award at the Chicago Exposition.

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WIRE ROPE SELVAGE.
McMILLAN'S
Fencing.
Poultry, Farm, Garden, Cemetery, Lawn, Railroad and Rabbit Fencing.
Thousands of miles in use. Catalogue Free. Freight Paid. Prices Low.

The McMILLAN WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO.
112, 116, 118 and 120 N. Market St., CHICAGO, ILL.

BASIC PROPOSALS

Of the Indianapolis Gathering of Financial Experts.

STANDARD OF GOLD IS THE FIRST.

And the Second Is That the Greenbacks and All Other Classes of United States Notes Must Go—An "Elastic" System of Currency Another of the Needful Things—Text of the Principles and Plan of Campaign Adopted.

Indianapolis, Jan. 14.—At 10:30 o'clock yesterday the first morning session of the monetary conference was called to order. The convention has been conspicuous for the absence of unnecessary frills. The chief event of the morning session was the speech of Representative Fowler, of the banking and currency committee of the national house, in which he said: "There are three ways of escaping national bankruptcy at some time, if the present plan is to be continued: 1—We could assume full functions of banking, a step which is altogether out of the question; 2—we can tax the people when the emergency arises, which must prove, as it always has, a most expensive and burdensome policy and one to which the people will not long submit; 3—the retirement of the demand obligations of the government, a policy that is demanded by our own experience and approved by that of all the rest of the world. This is the only practical solution and it is our only remedy."

Business Concluded with a Whirl.

With an exception in the case of Fowler all the speeches were limited to five minutes, and there were bushels of plans proposed for attaining the objects of the convention. To have read them all in full would have been impossible; so they were sent to the committee on resolutions unread. And that committee wrestled all day with the question of which was the best, or would a sort of "composite" plan—made of them all or several of them—be the thing wanted. A scheme was finally decided upon, reported to the convention, unanimously adopted and sine die adjournment reached a day or two ahead of the time expected by many people in this city.

Walker Objects to the Report.

During the day, having been invited to do so, the convention paid a visit to the Indiana senate—that is to the chamber, for when they arrived the Indiana upper house had adjourned, and the delegates trudged back to their hall through the snow. The plans given in full below were not put through without opposition, but the opposition was by only two, Walker and Fowler, the members of the national house present. After the committee's report was read Walker said:

"The congress of the United States—the last congress—deferred action upon any reform of the finance and banking system of this country to the present congress. It was delayed until the present session of congress. The committee on banking and currency of the house and finance of the senate have taken no special action, but up to the present moment it had been determined that before this congress closes there should be some definite scheme formulated to be presented to the proposed extra session of the Fifty-fifth congress. And but for this convention some scheme would have been provided."

Wants to Know What They've Done.

"This convention was called. What have you done? The extra session meets—you cannot inaugurate your commission before the close of the present congress; you cannot determine whether you will appoint this commission by this body until that scheme is tried, and then it goes over to the regular session of congress, and when the next congress is elected, if legislation has not before been had, you will not get it. You will not, in my judgment, get it for ten years."

Now, I did propose that you say something about the methods of securing legislation, if there had been the slightest hope or encouragement from this convention, but I want to say to you that you have damned the whole reform, damned it here today in the weakness of human nature, and there is no salvation."

Reply to Representative Walker.

A. L. Roots, of Connorsville, said that Walker misunderstood the nature of the men here. They came here to express their sentiments and woe be to the man in congress "who charges us with being lobbyists for immoral or other purposes." Fowler offered a resolution for a committee of one from each state to confer and co-operate with congress in the matter. Later he withdrew it. The report was adopted with a shout, the usual votes of thanks were passed and the convention adjourned.

TWO BASIC PRINCIPLES STATED.

Gold Must Be the Standard and the Greenback Must Go.

Following is the report of the committee:

This convention declares that it has become absolutely necessary that a consistent, straightforward and deliberately planned monetary system shall be inaugurated, the fundamental basis of which should be: First, that the present gold standard should be maintained; second, that steps should be taken to insure the ultimate retirement of all classes of United States notes by a gradual and steady process, and so as to avoid injurious contraction of the currency or disturbance of the business interests of the country; and that until such retirement provision shall be made for a separation of the revenue and note issue departments of the treasury. Third, that a banking system be provided which should furnish credit facilities to every portion of the country and an elastic circulation, especially with a view of securing such a distribution of the loanable capital of the country as will tend to equalize the rates of interest in all parts thereof.

For the purpose of effectively promoting the above objects—Resolved, That fifteen members of this convention be appointed by the chairman to act as an executive committee while this convention is not in session, with the full powers of this convention. The executive committee shall have the power to increase its membership to any number not exceeding forty-five, and five members thereof shall at all times constitute

a quorum of said committee. The executive committee shall have special charge of the solicitation, receipt and disbursement of contributions voluntarily made for all purposes; shall have power to call this convention together again when and where it may seem best to said committee to do so, and shall continue in office with power to fill vacancies until discharged at a future meeting of this convention.

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of this executive committee to endeavor to procure of the special session of congress which it is understood will be called in March next legislation calling for the appointment of a monetary commission by the president to consider the entire question, and to report to congress at the earliest day possible.

INDIANAPOLIS PLAN ADOPTED.

In the Event That Congress Shall Ignore the Matter Presented.

Or failing to secure the above legislation they are hereby authorized and empowered to select a commission of eleven members, according to the rules and place set forth in the suggestions submitted to the convention by Mr. Hanna, of Indianapolis, as follows:

Article 1.—The commission shall consist of eleven members to be named by the executive committee appointed by this convention. The executive committee shall have power to fill vacancies in the commission as they may occur.

Article 2.—The first meeting of the commission shall be held at a time and place to be designated by the executive committee of this convention in a call to be issued therefor; and at such meeting the commission shall organize by the election of such officers and the adoption of such rules and by-laws for its own government as may be agreed by a majority of its members; and thereafter it shall be governed by such rules and by-laws subject to these articles.

Article 3.—All rules and by-laws of the commission and all its proceedings shall be directed towards the accomplishment of the objects of its creation, which is to make a thorough investigation of the monetary affairs and needs of this country in all relations and aspects, and to make appropriate suggestions as to any evils found to exist, and the remedies therefor; and no limit is placed upon the scope of such inquiry or the manner of conducting the same, excepting only that the expenses thereof shall not exceed the sums set apart for such purposes by the executive committee.

Article 4.—The executive committee of this convention shall use so much of the voluntary contributions made to it as may be available for that purpose to defray all necessary expenses of the commission, and shall notify the commission from time to time of the amount so available, in order that it may regulate its expenditures accordingly; and no liability shall be attached to said committee or to this convention beyond the amount so notified.

Article 5.—When the labors of this commission have been completed as far as practicable the executive committee, if it deems it advisable, shall issue a call to bring this convention together again at a time and place designated in such call, and at the meeting so convened the commission shall make report of its doings and suggestions in such manner and form as it shall deem best adapted to present the same to this convention and its members for action; and if legislation is deemed possible it shall accompany such report with a draft of such bill or bills providing for such legislation.

Resolved, That all resolutions and communications as to methods of currency reform which have been presented to this convention be referred to such commission when formed.

ELECTION OF THE SENATOR.

The Only Thing Illinois Legislators Are Thinking About at This Time.

Springfield, Ills., Jan. 14.—After a session of ten minutes duration yesterday the senate adjourned. There were few members present. During its brief session several appropriation bills were passed, among them one appropriating \$50,000 for employees' salaries and one appropriating \$15,000 for the payment of the expenses of the Fortieth general assembly. The entire interest centers in the senatorial fight, the sensation of the day being the announcement of the candidacy of ex-representative W. H. Harper, of Chicago. Friends of Governor Tanner last night emphatically denied the rumor that the governor is a senatorial candidate, and asserted that he will not interfere in favor of any candidate. Harper is known to be a close personal friend of Governor Tanner. James T. Hill, who made the announcement of Harper's candidacy, said that after looking the ground over it appears impossible to elect any of the old candidates. Hill is confident, he says, that Harper will be an acceptable candidate to all factions.

Governor Tanner yesterday appointed his son, J. Mack Tanner, private secretary. This is the only appointment made by the governor, so far as announced. The resignation of W. S. Cantrell, chairman of the railroad and warehouse commission, and Thomas Gahan, a member, have been filed with Governor Tanner, to take effect at his pleasure.

RIVALRY KILLED THE POOL.

Why the White Paper Trust Was Postponed Indefinitely.

New York, Jan. 14.—The Evening Post says: The failure of the negotiations long pending between the manufacturers of white paper used by newspapers to organize a pool to prevent unprofitable competition, appears to have resulted mainly from rivalry between certain New England concerns and the unwillingness of certain interests to allow other companies representation in the pool upon the basis of future production.

One of the parties to the recent negotiations declared it was unlikely that another effort would be made to bring the other companies together at once, although most of the manufacturers expected the ultimate adoption of some form of an agreement.

Warehouse Board Hears the Grangers.

Springfield, Ills., Jan. 14.—The state board of railroad and warehouse commissioners met yesterday and heard the petition of the Illinois state grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and the southern Illinois shippers, for a reduction of railroad passenger rates in Illinois from 3 to 2 cents per mile. The board decided against the petitioners.

CUBAN WAR TO END

Alleged Compact Between Uncle Sam and Spain.

GOMEZ TO LAY DOWN HIS ARMS.

The United States Guaranteeing That Spain Will Carry Out Her Promises of Reform for the "Pearl of the Antilles"—Substance of the Draft of the Compact Now at Washington—Practical Surrender of Spain.

New York, Jan. 14.—The World publishes a dispatch from Washington saying: The agreement between the United States and Spain regarding the terms to be granted to the Cuban insurgents was practically concluded yesterday. It is neither a treaty nor a diplomatic memorandum. It is a compact or agreement between the United States and Spain upon the terms that Spain is willing to grant the insurgents. It provides for capitulation and pardon of the insurgents, for whom General Gomez is expected to sign the treaty. There are to be three parties to the agreement. The United States do not act as representatives of the insurgents. There are still some minor details to be arranged, and these may occupy at least ten days more. By the end of January, however, the terms will be complete. They will then be laid before congress in a special message from President Cleveland. Simultaneously they will be promulgated in Madrid and in Havana.

Pith of the Proposed Treaty.

The provisional draft of the new terms was embodied in a lengthy communication addressed to Senor de Lome from Premier Canovas. This was brought by Senor Pablo Solar y Guardia, who arrived here from Madrid on Monday. It included not only amendments to the reform law of 1895 (provisionally stated) that Spain is now willing to grant, but also a draft of a treaty between Spain and the insurgents upon the signing of which the reforms are to go into effect. This first draft of the proposed treaty of capitulation in effect declares that the reforms proposed shall be immediately established in Cuba and free pardon granted to everybody involved in the rebellion directly or indirectly.

Capitulation of the Rebels.

The capitulation of the rebel forces is to take place in an uninhabited spot, where beforehand the arms and munitions of war shall be deposited. This pact with the legal representatives of the Cuban insurgents shall be deemed to have been made with all in rebellion against the authority of the Spanish crown who may accept its conditions. It is the expectation that General Maximo Gomez, with a committee of other Cuban leaders, will meet the representatives of Spain at a time and place yet to be appointed and sign this treaty. Its terms are similar to those of the capitulation of Zanjon at the close of the ten years' war. While the details of the amendments offered to the reform edict of March, 1895, cannot now be definitely stated, inasmuch as they are still open to change and modification, it can be safely asserted that the concessions which General Gomez demanded through Senor Sagasta have received marked attention.

Uncle Sam To Be the Guarantor.

While it is hinted at the Spanish legation and substantially corroborated at the state department that General Gomez has promised to lay down his arms in the event of the United States becoming in a moral sense guarantor of these conditions, a preliminary understanding between the insurgents and the United States is not yet definitely settled. Spain clings to her position of dictating her own terms, and absolutely forming her own policy. Nevertheless she has been forced by the complicated circumstances of the case to acknowledge the United States as a party to the Cuban war, and in submitting to the treaty she proposes to make with her rebellious subjects she also acknowledges our tacit position as a mediator and as a guarantor of the observance of the treaty terms.

DO NOT AGREE WITH OLNEY.

British Officials Not in Line with the Secretary's Quoted Statement.

New York, Jan. 14.—A copyright London cablegram to The Evening Post says: Entirely new importance has been given to the arbitration compact with the United States in Englishmen's eyes by Secretary Olney's statement reported by the London Chronicle's Washington correspondent that Great Britain having in the Venezuelan treaty admitted the validity of the Monroe doctrine she has now by the arbitration treaty become the ally of the United States in the maintenance and enforcement of that doctrine. Official opinion does not confirm that wide interpretation of what is, officials say, a treaty for a specific and clearly defined object. "England," said a leading official, "always has been a warm supporter of the true Monroe doctrine, but not of that extravagant version of it."

One Good Friend Will Wax Wroth.

Paris, Jan. 14.—Russians in Alaska are complaining to the home government that they are mistreated and subjected to all sorts of oppression by American traders in that country. They claim that agents of the traders entered the Greek orthodox church during the service with firearms in their hands to drive the congregation out to work, and that the Russian teacher having refused to give his lessons in English, Americans threatened to burn down his school.

Indiana Man Visits McKinley.

Canton, O., Jan. 14.—Ex-Congressman F. H. Landis, of Delphi, Ind., had a short conference during yesterday afternoon with the president-elect, Lewis Barrett, of Reed City, Mich., and Dr. Joseph Barrett, of Wooster, O., met by chance on their way to see the president-elect. Although of the same name they are not related, but both served in the Twenty-third Ohio regiment with Major McKinley.

Cuban Secretary of War Arrested.

New York, Jan. 14.—General Carlos Roloff, secretary of war of the Cuban republic, was arrested last night and locked up in Ludlow street jail. He was recently tried for filibustering, the jury disagreeing. His arrest now is a mystery.

COAL....

Scranton, Lehigh Valley and Paradise, Hard Coal of all sizes. Assumption, the best soft coal in Illinois, and Spring Valley Third Vein Soft Coal, in nut and lump, also smokeless Pocahontas and Coke, all at lowest cash prices.

Cutters and Bobs, Buggies, Surreys, Road Wagons and Harness, at less than cost for cash, at

L. D. PITCHER'S.

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Three Opinions:

"The CHICAGO RECORD is a model newspaper in every sense of the word."—Harrisburg (Pa.) Call.

"There is no paper published in America that so nearly approaches the true journalistic ideal as The CHICAGO RECORD."—From "Newspaperdom" (New York).

"I have come to the firm conclusion, after a long test and after a wide comparison with the journals of many cities and countries, that The CHICAGO RECORD comes as near being the ideal daily journal as we are for some time likely to find on these mortal shores."—Prof. J. T. Hatfield in The Evanston (Ill.) Index.

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Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."

CARLOS MARTIN, D. D., New York City.

Castoria.

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"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."

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PISO'S CURE

For the last 20 years we have kept Piso's Cure for Consumption in stock, and would sooner think a grocerian could get along without sugar in his store than we could without Piso's Cure. It is a sure seller.—RAVEN & CO., Druggists, Ceresco, Michigan, September 2, 1896.

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J. W. CHAFFIN, Vice Pres.
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DIXON & BETHA.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Schuler Building, Telephone 18.
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ATTORNEY AT LAW, Real Estate Law a Specialty, Countryman Building, Rooms 1 and 2.
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Member Board of Trade and Mining Exchange. Correspondence Solicited.
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Is Agent for Mendota Beer
More sold the past year than ever before. Sold by bottle or case lots, and delivered to all parts of the city.
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JOHN M. JULIEN,
REAL ESTATE,
Town Lots, Houses and Land for sale. Also or Help Wanted, call at No. 8, I. B. Countryman Block.
HORSE SHOEING!
W. C. Campbell shop, Peoria Ave.
O. E. WILD, Prop.
Over One Thousand Samples!
5 lines of Clothing for Men and Boys; 3 made to measure and 2 ready-made lines.
Tailor-made Suits from \$12.00 up!
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Do not place your order before seeing my samples.
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of ex-Governor Francis, of Missouri, as secretary of the interior. Vest was the principal speaker in opposition. In his remarks he stated that he had nothing personally against Francis, but called attention to the action of the secretary during the campaign. He said that the secretary had written and published a letter in which he asserted that the Democratic party was engaged in a campaign of dishonesty. Any person making such a statement could not receive his support for any position. He also declared that Secretary Francis, since the election, had removed men from office in his department because these men had supported the regular Democratic ticket, and that as a Democrat the Missouri senator resented any such action by a cabinet officer. Vest said he had voted against the confirmation of Francis in committee, and that he would vote against the nomination in the senate.
White of California, a member of the committee on finance, stated that while he did not approve of the course of Francis during the campaign and had presided over the convention which Francis had characterized as dishonorable, he felt that as long as there was no personal objection to him no charges against him or his character the senate should not reject his nomination. He stated that he believed the president had a right to select whom he pleased for members of his official family, and a man's political course should be no bar to such selection and did not warrant his rejection by the senate.
He added, however, that he did not think this principle applied to other appointments, and reserved the right to oppose confirmations where removals were made because men refused to oppose the regular Democratic ticket and their successors were selected on the ground that they had refused to support the Democratic nominations. Voorhees and Jones of Arkansas, members of the finance committee, supported their colleague White in this contention. Pugh's opposition was mainly of the same character as that of Vest.
DULL DAY WITH THE STATESMEN.
Senate in Executive Session—Bogus Butter Talk in the House.
Washington, Jan. 14.—The opening session of the senate yesterday was much curtailed by an executive session lasting two hours. After this the balance of the day was given to Bacon of Georgia in a speech upholding the power of congress to recognize new governments. The senator insisted that the "arrogant assertion of one-man power" threatened to make the presidential power greater than that exerted by any monarch. An agreement was reached for a vote on the free homestead bill at 4 p. m. today. The executive session was largely devoted to Vest's objection to the confirmation of Francis as secretary of the interior, which objection was entirely political. The confirmation is still "hung up" owing to "senatorial courtesy."
After a very dull day devoted to passing bills of minor importance the house plunged into a warm controversy over a bill to make oleomargarine and other imitations of dairy products subject to the laws of the states into which they are transported. The author of the bill, Grant of Vermont, led the fight for it and it was opposed by the Democrats and several Republicans chiefly on the ground that it would give the states power to prohibit the use of such products.
The house got into a parliamentary struggle over the measure on account of the determination of Cannon to secure more time for its consideration, and adjourned leaving it unfinished. One of the senate bills passed was to withdraw from the supreme court criminal cases other than capital and leave jurisdiction over them to the courts of appeals.
Representative in Trouble.
Washington, Jan. 14.—Representative David E. Wilbur, of New York, was sued yesterday in the equity branch of the District supreme court for alimony and the support of his child by Mrs. Myra C. Wilbur. She alleges that he abandoned her a year ago at Oneonta, N. Y.
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Washington, Jan. 14.—The postmaster general has issued a fraud order against a concern with many aliases operating at Spring Valley, Minn. The Consolidated Candy company, of 1103 Harrison street, Chicago, has also been barred from the mails.
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PREMIER SHERMAN
First Accomplished Fact of the McKinley Cabinet.
OHIO SENATOR TO SUCCEED OLNEY.
This Is Official and Positive, Not Speculation—Hanna to Probably Get the Seat in the Senate Now Occupied by "Honest John"—Appointment Will Give Sherman a Public Career Running Through Forty-six Years—Alger Looming Up for the War Portfolio.
Washington, Jan. 14.—The Associated Press is able today to positive announce that Mr. McKinley has tendered the state portfolio to Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, and that the distinguished Buckeye statesman has accepted and will be the premier of the incoming administration. Speculation as to who would be the Ohio member in the cabinet of the president-elect has persistently hovered about the names of Sherman and Hanna, the former being mentioned in connection with the state and treasury portfolios, and the latter in connection with the head of the treasury and postoffice departments. It has been known for some time, however, that Hanna's ambition was a seat in the United States senate. The retirement of Ohio's veteran senator to accept the position of premier in McKinley's cabinet will probably open the way to a gratification of this ambition.
Hanna Will Probably Be Senator.
Sherman's term as senator would expire two years hence, March 4, 1899. The vacancy created by Sherman's retirement will be filled by appointment by Governor Bushnell pending the assembling of the Ohio legislature in January, 1898. It is understood that the old war in Ohio between the Sherman and Foraker factions has ceased, and that complete harmony has been restored among the leaders. This carries with it the strong implication that Gov. Bushnell will appoint Hanna to the vacancy in the senate when Sherman steps out to assume the grave responsibilities connected with the head of the department of state. Senator Sherman declines to make any statement relative to this important announcement, but this in no wise militates against its authenticity.
Rounds Out a Brilliant Public Career.
The definite announcement that McKinley has selected the keystone of the arch upon which his administration will rest recalls the fact that it was Cleveland's selection of Judge Walter Q. Gresham for secretary of state of the present administration which was first given to the public. As secretary of state Sherman will round out a brilliant public career which began forty-two years ago in the house of representatives, and bring to that exalted post a ripe experience which has covered four terms in the lower branch of congress and six terms in the upper house, besides four years at the head of the treasury department under Hayes' administration.
Alger the Probable War Secretary.
It is significant in connection with the knowledge that Sherman will be secretary of state that General Russell Alger, of Michigan, while here a few days ago had a conference with the Ohio senator at which, it is understood, all their past differences were adjusted and reconciled. This strengthens the belief that Alger is to be a member of McKinley's cabinet, the post he is to fill being that of secretary of war. Reports, however, also persistently associate the name of Senator Hawley with this portfolio. As the fact that Sherman was to be secretary of state was not generally known in Washington last night it occasioned no gossip or comment.
SECRETARY OLNEY TURNED DOWN.
Senators Refuse to Make an Innovation in Treaties—Vest and Francis.
Washington, Jan. 14.—Secretary Olney was defeated at every point by the senate in executive session yesterday, when that body refused to reconsider its action on the Argentine and Orange Free State extradition treaties, and would not consider the suggestion which he made. The treaties as amended by the senate will stand. The principal point in contention in the extradition treaties is the authority granting a foreign government to take by force persons who escape to this country and are charged with certain offenses. It was this point which was stricken out and which Secretary Olney asked be retained.
The secretary had requested in a long letter that the senate amendments making these treaties conform to custom in these matters by making it optional with this government whether its own citizens should be extradited from this country should be withdrawn. Much of the entire session was given to speeches by members of the committee on foreign relations showing why there should be no change in the custom which the speakers said had worked well for over a hundred years. Speeches were made by Morgan

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RICHARD III.

The Subject of Professor Moulton's
First Lecture.

A much larger audience than had assembled at any time during the previous course of University Extension lectures greeted Prof. Richard G. Moulton of the Chicago University at the Baptist church last evening, and to say that they were all intensely interested conveys but an imperfect idea of the pleasure and profit derived from the professor's presentation.

In the absence of the president of the local committee, the secretary, Prof. Wm. Jenkins, introduced the speaker in a very felicitous manner.

Prof. Moulton is today the foremost University lecturer in the country, perhaps the foremost expositor of classic literature in the world. He is more than an ordinary student of Shakespeare, for he brings to the study of the unequalled productions of that master mind of all ages, not only an analytic mind capable of penetrating the intricacies of the great author's thought, but is also endowed with the power to separate and reconstruct and make plain to other minds the beauties before unseen; perhaps we better have said his power consists in the ability to arouse in other minds the dormant faculty of mental vision.

The lecture, however, was not in the ordinary sense a lecture at all; but, as it is rightly termed in the syllabus, a lecture-study—not a study for a lecture, but a study in the form of a lecture. It was therefore not only difficult but almost impossible to report—impossible to present in synoptical form in a way at all satisfactory to those who were present or intelligent to those who were not.

The speaker began by saying that his audience might doubtless be classified in three distinct classes or circles. In the first circle were those who came only to hear. These would receive but little benefit from the subjects he should present in this course. The ordinary lecture platform in so far as it furnishes only entertainment and no stimulus to study—no thought compulsion—is a positive injury, acting very much on the mind as the superficial novel. But there was a middle circle in his audience, the members of which came to hear and to read. These would go home and address themselves to the study of the master-mind whose productions he would present, in such a way as to receive mental stimulus and some permanent benefit. But there is an inner—a select circle, so to speak—whose members come not only to hear and to read, but to write—to contribute to the lesson and to fix permanently in their own minds the thought of the thought-molder. These would receive the greatest benefit from the course of lecture-studies now to be commenced. The University management which sends out its lecturers throughout the country, takes great interest in the extension courses; believing that where they are rightly used they cannot fail of being greatly beneficial in a broadening development along the various lines of study touched upon.

The tragedies of Shakespeare are masterpieces of art in their wonderful delineation of the infinitely diverse phases of human nature. Each has a motif of its own, around which the various characters are grouped with consummate skill. In his historical tragedies, the great artist has taken the dry bones of fact, which he has articulated and clothed with flesh and endowed with life. Without doing violence to historic fact he has added the element of art which preserves the very life of history.

Richard the third is a study in Nemesis. The speaker defined Nemesis as retribution touched with art beauty—such as in common phrase is called poetic justice. Ideal justice is not more just than the justice of real life, but is far more impressive, and the play of Richard III. is a good lesson in the art of making such Nemesis emphatic. One stroke of Shakespeare's genius in seen in that he makes a play which is full of contention and war, plotting and counterplotting, murders and bloody horrors, commence and end in peace, relieving the mind from its severe strain, and leaving the impression that back of all is an omnipotent God.

He sums up the character of Richard in the phrase "ideal villainy," and shows him an artist in evil, doing villainy not for the ordinary motives, for, what was a means to an end has become an end in itself. One of the most striking examples of villainy was brought out in the wooing of Anne. Many think this an impossible scene. He had killed her husband and her father and was even then in the presence of her father's corpse. It was hardly the

occasion for the murderer to press his suit; but see the effect of his artfulness. Her curses did not even make him angry.

Glo. Lady you know no rules of charity. Which renders good for bad, blessings for curses.

Anne. Villain, thou know'st no law of God nor man:

No beast so fierce, but knows some touch of pity.

Glo. But I know none, and therefore am no beast.

Anne. O wonderful, when devils tell the truth.

Glo. More wonderful, when angels are so angry.

The very strength of her curses reacts upon herself.

Glo. Is not the cause of the timeless deaths

Of these Plantagenets, Henry, and Edward, As blameful as the executioner?

Anne. Thou wast the cause, and most accursed effect.

Glo. Your beauty was the cause of that effect.

Your beauty, which did haunt me in my sleep,

To undertake the death of all the world, So I might live one hour in your sweet bosom.

He changes his tactics and seeks her sympathy in his repentance and calls himself the one "that hath more cause to be a mourner." There is more than cleverness in his villainy, these is a certain fascination which draws her as a bird is drawn into the fangs of a serpent.

Such colossal wrong creates in the spectator a craving for Nemesis sufficient to counterbalance it. Where is the ideal retribution? Shakespeare projects this ideal wrong into a world of history so treated as to make it appear that its one recurrent law is Nemesis and in his plot brings out a chain of Nemesis connecting the lesser personages. The one who triumphs in one link of the chain becomes the victim in the next. The Duke of Clarence who has betrayed the Lancastrians in turn falls by a treacherous death from the King of the House of York. The shock of his treachery kills the sick king, leaving Queen Elizabeth and her kindred unprotected. This causes the exaltation of their enemy, Hastings. The same treachery overtakes Hastings in his exaltation, and Buckingham, who has been a prime agent in the casting off of Hastings, by precisely similar treachery is himself cast off when he hesitates to go further with Richard.

It is verily like the chain of destruction in animal life. The larger animal devours the smaller, and in turn being devoured by a still larger.

The regularity with which these multiplied nemeses are ignored and then recognized, as the doom falls, seems to give a mocking rhythm to fate. There is a certain family resemblance in the retribution. Richard is likened to the "Hammer of God." His function is to bring retribution upon all, and when the work is done the hammer descends upon himself and he is dashed to pieces. His retribution is delayed and his chain of success unbroken to the end. It is not until the fourth act is reached that Richmond, the Nemesis of Richard, makes his appearance; but the finger of fate had all his life been pointing to Richmond.

To illustrate his thought, the lecturer spoke of two kinds of falling: the direct drop through space, and the slipping over the face of a precipice with the continual catching of obstructions and the successive feelings of hope and despair. This last example was the nature of Richard's fall. Destiny kept giving him just enough hope to keep his despair warm. But Richard's will could not be forced, and it was only when his will was at rest in sleep, and night-mare held him in its grip on that last night, that he could contemplate his horrible self as he writhed in agony. When he is awake his will asserts itself again, but he has had a taste of retribution which unnerves him. Five times, in the battle of the following day, he meets and kills a supposed Richmond and at the sixth time, when the real Richmond meets him in deadly conflict, his cup of hope has been drained and he falls.

Thus, the Nemesis of Richard is ideal by its delay and sudden recognition; by its tantalizing stages of mingled hope and despair, and by its climax in the night scene. This last reveals an underlying principle of the whole story. Wrong has here appeared as a self-assertion of individual will, as in the confidence that will spirit, is free, and therefore invincible. But human will is tied to a bodily frame, and weakens with bodily needs and infirmities. The last is the same as the first. Peace was in the beginning, now civil wars have ceased and peace lives again.

—Misses Bertha Warring and Bertha Sauffer were visitors from Oregon yesterday.

—Marshal Woodyatt reports that the mild weather has caused a large flock of tramps to come to town.

—Minnie Bell Rebecca Lodge, 423, will meet in regular session Thursday. Election of officers will take place, and a full attendance is desired.

—The Joplin (Missouri) Daily News of Monday last mentions the arrival in that city of Mesdames F. A. Fisher and P. R. Hubbard of Minneapolis and Miss Clara Rink of Dixon. The first named lady has mining interests in that vicinity, and the three friends are traveling for health and pleasure.

NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.

It Was Provided by a St. Louis Man For His Wife's Feminine Friends.

A wealthy St. Louisian living in the vicinity of Lafayette park provided a novel form of entertainment for his wife's guests one evening, says the St. Louis Republic.

The hostess was extremely anxious to provide something original for the edification of a score of guests whom she intended to call together for an informal evening. Her husband promised to provide such novelty and took a boon companion into his confidence to that end. They had not exchanged ideas 30 consecutive seconds before they hit upon the device of converting the elegant parlors into a gambling house pro tem. A faro bank, a roulette wheel and poker and keno lay outs were easily procurable, as the conferees well knew, and that part of the programme was soon settled. The friend suggested as a pretty epilogue the introduction of a pair of bulldogs, guaranteed to reduce each other to mince meat in three rounds. This rather staggered the ambitious host, but his friend is a ward politician, and with the eloquence he always keeps on draft soon convinced the other that the evening would be a failure without those bulldogs.

The evening arrived, and with it came the guests. The ladies were prettily shocked at sight of the gambling paraphernalia, but became accustomed to it in an astonishingly short time and shared in the games with becoming vim. It was when the yellow bulldogs made their unexpected entrance that the horror of the fair guests proved genuine. The beasts yelped and growled and showed their peculiar canine symptoms of "spoiling for a fight." Thereupon the ladies sought refuge on the piano and card tables and chairs, conducting their retreat as from a mouse.

Notwithstanding excited feminine protestations, the friend who had been consulted as to a novelty in entertainment unleashed the dogs. It was an exciting climax to an "original" evening. The dogs feasted for five minutes on choice bits of each other's anatomy. The ladies screamed and the friend who was consulted exulted in the success of his novelty. When he was quite convinced—and it took a considerable time to convince him—that the ladies' desire for gore had been fully gratified, he doused the dogs into a convenient tub of water and separated them.

Animal Kindergartens.

It will be noticed that all creatures which have large families, whether beasts or birds, have less trouble in rearing them than those which have only one or two young. Little pigs are weeks ahead of calves in intelligence, and the young partridge, with its dozen brothers and sisters, is far more teachable than the young eagle. There seems no doubt that the latter is taught to fly by its parents. A correspondent informs the writer that he has watched the old birds so engaged and the young eagles reluctantly following them to a height.

Specialized education in animals begins late. The beaver kitten's training does not begin until the autumn of the year in which it was born. The old beavers, which have moved up tributary streams into the woods, or roamed to the larger lakes during summer, then return to inspect their dam and repair it for the winter. They then cut down a few trees, and, dividing them into logs, roll them or tow them to the dam. The kittens meantime are put on to what in a workshop would be called a "soft job." They cut all the small branches and twigs into lengths and do their share of light transport service. In the mud patting and repairing of the dam the beaver kittens take their share, but there is little doubt that they do so because their elders are so engaged. It is a kindergarten of the best kind, because mud patting and stick cutting are a great joy and solace to old beavers as well as young ones, and so instruction, pleasure and business are all combined. Young otters, and probably also young water rats, have to be taught to go into the water. According to the observations of Mr. Hart, the late head keeper at the zoo, the young otters born there did not enter the water for weeks, and even then their mother had to "mind" them and fetch them out when she thought they had had enough of it. They swim naturally when once in the water, and this seems true of all animals.—London Spectator.

Chivalrous Mr. Fields.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, in her book, "Chapters From a Life," pays the following tribute to James T. Fields: "Mr. Fields was a man of marked chivalry of nature, and, at a time when it was not fashionable to help the movements for the elevation of women, his sympathy was distinct, fearless and faithful. In a few instances, we knew, and he knew, that this fact deprived him of the possession of certain public honors which would otherwise have been offered to him.

"He advocated the political advancement of our sex, coeducation and kindred movements without any of that apologetic murmur so common among the half hearted or the timid. His fastidious and cultivated literary taste was sensitive to the position of women in letters. He was incapable of that literary snobbishness which undervalues a woman's work because it is a woman's. A certain publishing enterprise which threatened to treat of eminent men came to his notice. He quickly said: 'The time has gone by for that! Men and women! Men and women!'

Growth of English.

The growth of the English language during the present century has been without parallel in the history of any tongue. The commercial associations of the English and American people with all the nations of the earth have brought contributions from every clime to enrich our mother tongue, and the result is that there are words in common use in the English language from every known language on the face of the earth.

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25 pieces all wool Dress Goods, plain and novelty; reduced for this sale from 50c and 60c to.....35c per yard
15 pieces green ticket Lonsdale Bleached Muslin; sold elsewhere at 8c, goes at.....6c
25 pieces Spartan Mills ZZ Unbleached Sheetting, 36 inch wide, sold elsewhere at 6 1/2c, at.....4 1/2c per yard
10 pieces 9-4 Pepperell Sheetting, sold elsewhere at 22c, goes at.....15c
25 pieces Staple Calicoes at.....4c per yard
Turkey Red Table Linen at.....12 1/2c per yard
15 pieces Staple Apron Checked Gingham, worth 5c, at.....3 1/2c per yard
Big reduction in pieces of Outing Flannel and Cotton Flannels.
15 dozen Ladies' Ribbed Underwear, silk front, silk tape in neck; good value at 35c, goes at.....23c
10 dozen Ladies' White Merino Underwear, Jersey sleeve, reduced for this sale to.....42c
10 dozen Ladies' Natural Wool Underwear, gray, former price 75c, clearance sale price.....58c
44 dozen Ladies' Florence Gray Wool Combination Suits, former price \$1.25, goes at.....88c
10 dozen Men's Natural Wool Gray Underwear, former price 50c, go at.....35c
5 dozen Men's All Wool Gray Underwear, former price 65c, go at.....48c
5 dozen Men's Fine Fleece-lined Underwear, sold elsewhere at 90c, go at.....60c
Big reduction on all Children's Underwear.
36 Men's Knit Jersey Overshirts, worth 75c, at.....42c
40 Men's Wool Jersey Overshirts. These goods are manufactured by Swits Conde and are worth \$1.00, now go at.....65c
Men's Good Suspenders at.....10c per pair
Men's Collars, Cuffs, Ties and Socks at great reductions.
Clearance prices on all Hosiery.
53 Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cloaks. They are yours at 1/2 former price.
63 Pair of Blankets at clearance prices.
Great Reduction in Bed Comforters.
10 dozen Ladies' Black and Colored Kid Glovds at 67c priir; these are \$1.00 and \$1.25 gloves.

Did You Know We Sell Shoes? If you did, or did not, come in and see what we can do for you. They all go at clearance prices. We have the celebrated Selz, Shaw & Co. shoe—no shoe to equal them for wear.
72 pairs Men's Arctics, worth \$1.00, at.....75c
60 pairs Ladies' Arctics, worth \$1.00 at.....65c
We have not got any old shelf goods to work off. Get in the push and follow the crowd down to

THOMPSON BRO'S,
AUSTIN'S OLD STAND.

Shoes For The Little Folks...

Children wear out lots of shoes. You've found this out by experience—perhaps. Experience is a good teacher.

It's taught us to have our Children's Shoes made to stand the knocks and still look well,

If you buy the other kind its your own fault. Our's cost no more,

They're here in Button and Lace, made from the best of Kid and Box Calf, New Era and Coin toes.

FORD'S SHOE STORE

Special Sale For Two Weeks!

Choice line of books 29c; some slightly soiled. Illustrated Books in Ivorine Bindings, below cost.

You Will Find

Everything you want in the TOY LINE at the lowest prices. Special price on Bibles, and late publications by popular authors.

Chas. H. Eastman,
No. 3 Opera House Block.

Jas. H. Todd & Son,
Are Going Out
of Business.....
Lease expires March 15th. Everything in our store must be sold before March 1st.

Men's \$10.00 Suits at.....	\$1.98
Men's \$10.00 Overcoats at.....	3.79
Men's \$1.25 Pants at.....	89c
Men's \$1.00 Undershirts at.....	49c
Men's \$1.00 Knit Jackets at.....	\$1.00
Men's \$1.50 Wool Shirts at.....	29c
Children's 50c Wrists at.....	9c
Men's 25c Mittens, wool at.....	9c

Hats from 6c up
9 inch Leather Valise at..... 14c
Men's Rockford Socks at..... 5c
Men's Linen Collars at..... 5c
And everything in our stock at proportionate reductions.
Call at once as the stock is going fast.

Jas. H. Todd & Son
118 Galena Ave.

Fire! Fire!! Fire!!
You can't afford to be without....

Fire Insurance.

For Tariff Rates and Good Companies, call on....

LOVELAND & STITELEY.
Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.

FOR....

First-class Wood
....call at....

Paul G. Lord's,
21 River Street.

Insurance Agency of
A. S. Hyde & Co.

Insuring Fire, Accident, Employers, Liability, Workmen's Collective and Steam Boiler Policies.

Abstract of Title and Conveyancing.....
Rooms 2 and 3 Opera Block.

Protection
is what we give you against high prices.

8 pounds Ginger Snaps.....	25c
Butter Milk Soap, per box.....	50c
Copper Bottom Boilers.....	90c
Shoe Dressing, per bottle.....	50c
Crushed Java Coffee, per pound.....	15c

Bargains in Gloves and Mittens at
W. C. JONES, 405 Depot Av.
Telephone No. 127.

Do You Want a Good Cup of Coffee?
Try our....
Boston Java!
Java and Mocha!
Golden Rio!
Choice Tea and Coffee a specialty....
W. C. Godfrey,
25 First Street.

Leave Your Order
for Marangues,
"Maccaroons,
"Lady-fingers,
"Fruit Cake,
"Ice Cream,
"Fruits,
"Nuts,
"Oysters, &c., &c.
AT....
C. E. GROVE,
55 First St.
The Baker.

—Miss Myrtle Ray of Mendota is visiting at the Andes Smith home in North Dixon.

—State Superintendent of Public Instruction S. M. Inglis has just forwarded to each county superintendent of schools in the state the notification calling for the annual examinations to be held in each county for scholarships at the University of Illinois. The examinations will be held in each county court house commencing Friday, June 4, and conclude Saturday afternoon, June 5, 1897. Both girls and boys are eligible, but none under 16 years of age can compete.

—The following is a list of recent contributions that have been made to the city hospital: Pictures by Mrs. Dr. Law; ton of coal by John E. Moyer; groceries by a friend; meat by Messrs. Donovan, Countryman, Saltzman, Cheate, Kluever and Weigle. The kitchen hardware (not including the range, which was a gift from Alexander & Howell) was contributed by Edmund Neville, the Enterprise store, Robt. Howell, and the Dixon Crockery and Tinware Co.

—"Talk about the farmer of today having a hard time!" said an old resident the other day. "they don't know the meaning of the word privation. When I was a youngster the farmers around this section had to haul their wheat and other farm produce to Chicago with ox teams, consuming from nine to fourteen days on a round trip. Forty bushels of wheat was a big load and often they only received 40 cents per bushel, returning home in debt, unless they could team back a load of goods for some one to partly defray expenses."

—The Franklin Reporter says that John Blocher has been in Chicago exhibiting his excelsior voting machine. The machine is very simple in construction and operation and elicited much favorable comment from those who examined it. It is superior in every way to all other voting machines. All that is needed to give it prominence and bring it into favor, is funds to enable Mr. Blocher to properly place it before the leading men and officials in the different states.

Many complimentary remarks are made about the elegant costumes worn by Mile. Rhea and the members of her company. No woman on the stage in this country has a wardrobe to compare with that of Rhea in elegance or value. One of the gowns worn in "Nell Gwynne" was presented to her by the Czar of Russia. Mile. Rhea is a French actress but speaks the English language, and the play Nell Gwynne at the Opera House, Saturday night is all English.

—At the time of the adoption of surnames every artisan whose work required the striking of blows on metal was known as a smith or smith, and the community, therefore, had its blacksmith, whitesmith, goldsmith, silversmith, arrowsmith, and several others of the same character. The number of Smiths of the present day may, therefore, be really accounted for, when we remember that each of the different kinds of smiths was as much entitled to the use of his trade name for a cognomen as any other artisan. John, the blacksmith, and John, the coppersmith, were both known as John, the smith, an appellation which naturally resolved itself into the family name of John Smith.

—Our friends down at Sublette who want a new county should move out to Western Kansas where they could get plenty of material for several new counties. They have got too many counties out there and as a matter of economy they propose to consolidate them. The population of that region has dwindled to such an extent in recent years that the expense of local administration bears heavily on the people who are left. Consolidation would so decrease the number of salaries paid to county records, that the return of prosperity would be materially lessened. A modification of the plan, by which anywhere from six to a dozen counties would replace the present thirty-nine is advocated by prominent residents of Kansas and action of this kind is almost sure to be taken at the coming session of the State Legislature.

From the Sterling Standard.
Mrs. Milton Green of Dixon is in the city visiting with her mother for a few days

Mr. Brown and Miss Selig from Dixon spent Monday with Mrs. E. E. Horner and attend church services in the evening.

Abe Gaul from Dixon was in Rock Falls Sunday calling on his old friends. He used to be a painter here thirty years ago when Rock Falls was in its infancy.

Miss Lizzie Anderson of Savanna started the fire with kerosene Saturday morning. Her funeral is not yet announced, but it probably would have been had it not been for the timely assistance of her mistress, who rescued her from the flames. Lizzie is now going about without any eyebrows and but little hair, and unless she had another dress to put on, she is probably wearing borrowed finery.

An Enormous Skeleton.

While excavating for a new icehouse on land owned by Judson Sherman near the railroad at Lake Geneva, the workmen dug out a skeleton of enormous size and length at the depth of 13½ feet, the skeleton apparently of some giant tribe, measuring 14 feet and 3½ inches in length; the bones being more than eight times the size of our strongest men of today. One of the legs from the knee to the ankle is quite well preserved, it being partially petrified, leaving the skin on the shin bone nearly perfect. The most wonderful part of it is that the art of filling teeth belonged to the period of this strange being's time of existence, for several of the teeth contained gold and copper filling. The man died from a huge copper spear point that was driven completely through the skull between the eyes, and coming out at the back of the head, the spear point remaining in the skull, where it may be seen by any one who takes the trouble to look it up. Also in the find was a copper urn, shaped different from anything now in existence, containing coins of gold and some very small copper coins, in all 17 pounds and 1 an ounce.

WHY IT WAS HOT.

The Hash Epicure's Initial Experience With a Chafing Dish.

"I had heard of chafing dishes for years," said Smiley Williams, "but the one I saw for the first time floored me completely."

"I never thought much about the blamed things, but somehow I supposed a chafing dish was some sort of concern that they grated things in—something that rubbed together and mashed things."

"The other night, though, Bolton and I went into a Madison street restaurant for dinner. You know I always have a sneaking liking for hash of any kind, and so does Bolton. Bolton ordered turkey hash for two, and the waiter brought it on in a swell sort of silver dish nearly as tall as a cake basket. It had a tight cover, and when we opened it it steamed like a 40 horsepower boiler blowing off."

"I loaded up Bolton's plate, and in the first pass at it he took the skin off his tongue, it was so hot."

"Just like these infernal places," Bolton growled. "Anything you've got to eat is blistering hot, while coffee is always stone cold."

"After awhile Bolton took some more hash and burned his tongue again."

"'Holy Moses,' he said, 'what's got into that hash?'"

"I told him, nobody was expected to know anything about restaurant hash, especially the fellow who was eating it, but he wasn't satisfied."

"Well, we kept on eating hash until we had enough. And do you know that hash left in the dish was hotter than it was at the start?"

"Well," said Bolton, "I wouldn't have believed my eyes, but with most of the skin off my tongue I've got to give it up." Then he called the waiter.

"'Say,' he said, in a low tone, 'I'll give you a quarter if you'll tell me what in blazes is the matter with that hash.'"

"'Beg pardon, sah?'"

"'What keeps that hash so all fired hot?'"

"'Why, sah, that's a chafing dish, sah!'"

"That's how I found out that a chafing dish is a silver fruit stand with a fire built under it."—Chicago Record.

SPEAKING TO THE DEAF.

A Mistake Is Often Made In Trying to Enunciate Very Plainly.

Many people, and I am sorry to say some teachers of the deaf, fail to realize—in practice at least—that speech is not as clearly visible to the eye as it is audible to the ear, and think that by speaking slowly, word by word, and opening their mouths to the widest extent, they will render the task of the speech reader easier. As a matter of fact they render it all the more difficult. A child in school may learn to understand a teacher who mouths his words in this manner, but this ability is of no value to him when he leaves school. Indeed perfectly natural, deliberate speech is easier to understand than the exaggerated form of articulation which people are apt to use the moment they know they are talking to a totally deaf person.

People who depend entirely upon their speech reading for understanding others have requested me, when introducing them to strangers, not to say that they were deaf, because they find it easier to read the lips when the person speaking is not aware that he is being understood in that way. I have in my acquaintance a young man educated wholly by this method who travels a great deal and picks up acquaintances on the steamer or on the train just as people do who possess all their faculties.

I have in mind also a congenitally deaf girl of 14 who is not considered unusually bright, yet whose speech is clearly intelligible to strangers after the first ten minutes, who is intelligent on the topics of the day, and whose larger and more conversational repertory is much larger and more entertaining than that of many young ladies of 20 and over that I have met in metropolitan society.—John Dutton Wright in Century.

To Keep Oranges Fresh.

To keep oranges or lemons fresh for any length of time select firm ones, wrap each one in soft paper, put it in a glass jar with white sand that has been previously dried in the oven around each orange and with a thick layer over the top.

Literary Notes.

McCLURE'S MAGAZINE.
In McClure's Magazine for January are reproduced all the best portraits of Benjamin Franklin drawn from life. There are fifteen of them, covering a period of thirty-one years; and they are the only authentic documents whence the present generation may derive any accurate conception of Franklin's features. Presented all together, as they are here, with excellent notes giving the history of each picture, they have an interest and competency, and the groups of life portraits of Washington, Hamilton, and other great Americans that are promised in succeeding numbers of the magazine, will now be awaited eagerly.

Mr. Hamlin Garland's paper on Grant as a cadet at West Point, with its various illustrative documents and pictures, and the anecdotes and recollections of Grant by Longstreet, Frost, Franklin, and others of his contemporaries at West Point, evolves the composed, capable, disciplined lieutenant from the rustic Ohio schoolboy in a very lifelike and entertaining way.

APPLETON'S POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

The January number of Appleton's Popular Science Monthly presents a wide range of topics nearly all of which are of general interest. David A. Wells reaches some very practical matters in this month's installment of his Principles of Taxation, among which are the true meaning of a revenue tax and the rightfulness of using the taxing power to protect weak industries or enforce morality. An Object lesson in Social Reform, showing the application of Spencer's philosophy in the building of bicycle paths, is presented by Franklin Smith. A statement of Our Present Knowledge of the Antarctic Regions, with a map, is contributed by Prof. Angelo Helprin. There are two hygienic articles, one on Consumption and Consumptives, by William L. Russell, M. D., discussing the most recently proposed precautions against communication of the disease, and the other on Disinfection at Quarantine, by M. E. Ward. Psychology is represented by Dr. William Hirsch's article on The Psychology of Genius. There is also a Study in Race Psychology, by Anna Tolman Smith, and there is a batch of entertaining descriptive articles, including Spider and their Ways, illustrated; Petroleum, Asphalt, and Bitumen: A Curious Canadian Iron Mine; and Affections and Jealousies of Lizards. There is a biographical sketch of the late assistant secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Dr. George Brown Goode, with a Portrait.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

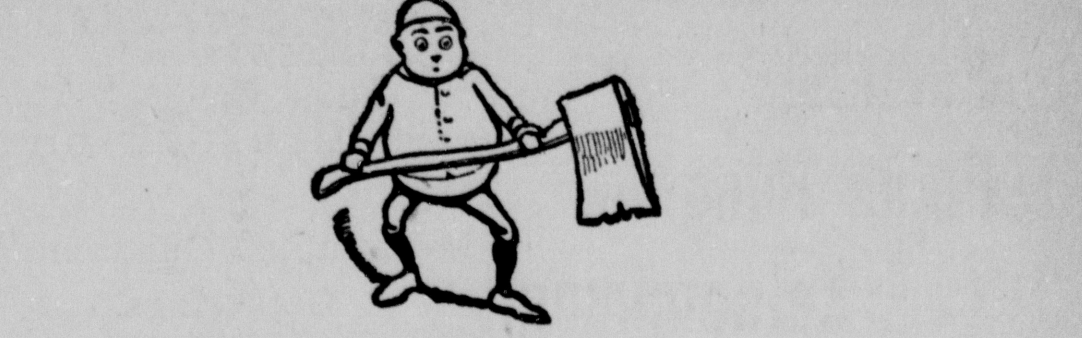
The opening pages of the North American Review for January are devoted to a most carefully prepared paper by Senator Henry Cabot, of Massachusetts, entitled "The Meaning of the Votes." E. J. Kelley, from the workingman's point of view, discusses the effect of "Strikes as a Factor in Progress." A charming essay on "Genius in Children," is contributed by Andrew Lang, and in "Pending Problems," the Hon. Albion W. Tourgee sets clearly forth the character of the financial problems with which the incoming administration will have to deal. Hon. Lloyd Bryce recounts some remarkably interesting reminiscences of the late election, "A Study in Campaign Audiences." John E. Milholland furnishes an article of intrinsic value on "The Danger Point in American Politics," and "Mr. Bryan the Conjuror," by Andrew Carnegie, treats cleverly of the recent presidential candidate's currency theories, yet conceding to his personality a sincere respect and consideration.

Amusement Notes.

HOPKINS' THEATRE.

Seldom in the history of refined entertainment at popular prices has there been such a feast of good things at one time as has been provided in the bill at Hopkins' theatre, Chicago, next week. Unusual interest attends the vaudeville debut in Chicago of Miss Pauline Hall, the famous comic opera prima donna, who recently met with unqualified success at her first appearance in this branch of the amusement line in New York. She has frequently been seen at the head of powerful operatic organizations, but now appears as a bright vaudeville star. Another stellar attraction is the appearance of Ena Bertoldi, the celebrated European equilibrist. Still another attraction will be the revival of Wm. Raworth's beautiful scenic naval drama, "The Ensign." The list of specialties include Spink and Spink, the famous European comedy acrobats; Grovini and Murray, lady acrobatic novelty dancers; the Barlow Brothers, famous minstrels in Ethiopian specialties; Wesson and Walters, modern comedy sketch; Marie Darcy, prima donna soprano; Chris Green, musical novelties, and a number of others.

12 bars of Sterling soap for 25 cents, 4 quarts of No. 1 Cranberries for 25 cents, at The Trader, for Friday only.



Our Ax Has Cut....

the prices of everything in perfumes, including Finest Cut Glass and Bulk Goods.

D. S. HORTON.
Prescription Druggist, Dixon, Ill.

DIXON CROCKERY AND TINWARE CO.,
Baker's New Building, Galena Ave.

It will pay you good interest
The practical housekeeper, to read our "ads" for Household wants. We never buy or offer questionable or stale merchandise, to make deceptive (seemingly cheap) catchy advertisements. THIS WEEK we offer the following articles at HALF PRICE in order to close them out at once for want of room.

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| Men's Underwear, all wool, former price \$1.50..... | now 75c |
| Children's Underwear, all wool, former price 50c..... | now 25c |
| Children's Underwear, merino, former price 15c..... | now 8c |
| Ladies' Belts, all styles, former price 30c to 40c..... | now 15c |
| Ladies' Hose Supporters, black and white, former price 30c..... | now 15c |
| Fleisher's German Knitting Yarn, 4 skein, former price 25c..... | now 15c |
| Men's Silk Embroidery Suspenders, former price 30c..... | now 15c |
| Men's Wool Mufflers, extra large, former price 75c..... | now 40c |
| Boy's Shirt Waists, made of extra good cambric, former price 50c..... | now 19c |
| Men's 4-ply Linen Collars, former price 15c each..... | now 3 for 25c |
| Children's All Wool Mittens, former price 15c..... | now 8c |
| Torchon Lace Edgings, 2 yards for..... | 1c |
- Ladies' Muslin Underwear at less than half price, and many other bargains. Come soon before they are gone. We must close out the above for want of room.

FREE! FREE! A real China Cup and Saucer with one dollars worth of goods or more.



A Man's Shirt

May be out of sight, but if it isn't comfortable, he has very little peace. Shirt making is a science—everybody can't make good shirts any more than everybody can write a book. We have always prided ourselves on the superiority of our shirts, and it's a reputation we hope to maintain until the end of the chapter. Come to us for genuine shirt satisfaction.

Yours to Please,

YATES & SMITH,
NO. 6, EAST FIRST STREET.

NOW IS THE TIME

To protect your Stock Tanks. The Best TANK HEATER can be found at

Chas. G. Smith's,
NO. 6, River St., Dixon, Ill.

The PLYMOUTH CLOTHING HOUSE.
No. 12, FIRST STREET, Dixon, Ill.

Great Clearing Sale, Prior to Taking Inventory. The man's vocabulary means a crash in prices to such an extent as to warrant the attention of all people desirous of securing bargains that come only at this crisis. We appeal to all the people who delight in saving money, especially in purchasing and it's a duty you owe to yourself if you have purchases to make in the clothing and furnishing line, so call and be convinced that the values we are offering are in touch with the times. We take annual Inventory February 1st, and between now and that time an immense pile of clothing must be turned into cash. This Grand Stock Reducing Sale should be attended by every man, woman and child in this city, as cold type utterly fails to describe the values being offered in order to get our stock in ship shape order to Inventory.

	\$6.00 values	\$8.50 values	\$12.00 values	\$15.00 values	\$18.00 values
MEN'S SUITS	\$3.98	\$5.50	\$8.50	\$9.50	\$12.50
MEN'S OVERCOATS	4.95	6.50	7.50	9.50	12.50
MEN'S ULSTERS	4.95		7.50	9.50	12.50
Boys' Suits, Long Pants			2.98	4.94	7.50

Children's Suits, ages 4 to 15 years, at prices to enable every boy attending school to start in the New Year with a brand new suit.

Children's \$2.00 Suits \$1.25.	Children's \$4.50 Suits \$2.95.
Children's \$3.50 Suits \$2.39.	Children's \$5 and \$6 Suits \$3.95.

Painting, Paper Hanging, Kalsomining.

Carriage Work a Specialty! All Work Guaranteed!

JEROME F. MCKENNEY,

New Shop, 111 Hennepin Avenue.

Painting, House Decorating!

Those in need of Neat Frescoing, Painting, Paper Hanging or Artistic House Decorating, should consult

E. A. Patrick.

Always sharp shod with the Neverslip or Holdfast

one trial makes you a friend for life.



Calks are removable, steel centered and consequently self sharpening. Can be removed and new ones inserted in a few minutes. Your horse is always ready for immediate use by using these celebrated calks and shoes. All horsehoes carry a stock. For sale by

E. D. KIMBALL & CO., Dealers in Horse Shoes' Supplies, 233 Lake St., CHICAGO.

Illinois Central R.R.

NEW ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Holly Springs Florida Route to

Through Sleeping Car daily from St. Louis to Jacksonville, via Illinois Central and Birmingham, Ala., and Atlanta, Ga. Sleeping Car Service in connection therewith from Chicago and from Sioux City.

CALIFORNIA VIA NEW ORLEANS

Pullman Buffet Sleeper every Tuesday and Saturday night from Chicago, connecting with the Southern Pacific's "Sunset Limited," for Los Angeles and San Francisco. Pullman Tourists Sleeper every Wednesday THRUOUT WITH OUT CHANGE from Chicago to San Francisco.

Tour of All MEXICO

via the Central Route, under the auspices of the AMERICAN TOURIST ASSOCIATION, will leave Chicago January 19th, 1897, February 27th, 1897. Tickets include all expenses, Railway, Sleeping and Dining-Car Fares, Hotels, Carriages, etc.

MARDI GRAS AT NEW ORLEANS

March 1st and 2nd, 1897.

Announcement of reduced rates for this occasion will be made in due season, particulars of which can be learned of your home ticket agent.

HOMESEEKER'S EXCURSIONS SOUTH

From January to May, 1897, inclusive, at ONE FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP, plus \$2.00. To certain points South from stations west of Iowa Falls, Ia., inclusive, on the 1st and 3d Monday of each month; east of Iowa Falls, and north of Cairo, Ill., one day later, viz: 1st and 3d Tuesday. Homeseekers' tickets will also be sold from stations north of Cairo and east of Cedar Falls to points on Illinois Central west of Iowa Falls, and from all stations on the Central Route north of Cairo to certain points.

WEST AND SOUTH-WEST

on the 1st and 3d Tuesday of each month.

Tickets and full information concerning all of the above can be had of agents of the Central Route and connecting lines.

A. H. HANSON, Gen'l Pass'g Agent, Chicago.

PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATIONS.

Memorable Quadrennial Gatherings.

SOME COLD RECEPTIONS.

Cleveland Was Sworn In During a Snowstorm.

RAIN FELL ON HARRISON.

Miseries Attending Inaugural Balls. Grant's Friends Were Nearly Frozen. Washington Took the Official Oath on April 30—Why His Example Should Have Been Followed—Full Details of the Inaugural Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 4th of March, 1889, I left the capitol and walked down Pennsylvania avenue in the direction of the treasury building. Looking back, I saw the lights in the committee rooms and offices blinking through the mist, and a sickly yellow gleam came from the great dome where the statue of Freedom stood looking for the rising of the sun to usher in the day of Benjamin Harrison's inauguration. Water stood in pools on the sidewalks. It ran in little streams from broken tin pipes on the sides of old buildings. It dripped from the straggling decorations, all streaked with the wet, which hung from buildings and stands. It slanted in to the half sheltered spot under the grand stand, where vendors of sandwiches and soft drinks and sausages feebly cried their wares to damp and shivering pedestrians. It soaked the homeless for whom there was no inch of room at the hotels or the boarding houses, who spent the night wandering about the streets waiting hopefully for the morning noon and praying for a clearing sky.

But the sky did not clear, and the sun did not shine, and when Benjamin Harrison went out on the east front of the capitol, where the usual stand had been erected for the delivery of the inaugural speech, the cold rain still drizzled on the patient thousands gathered in the plaza. It seems curious that in so short a time so many things have changed. Harrison, who stood there that day with his overcoat buttoned about him and an umbrella over his head reading his inaugural address, has been sent into private life. The Mrs. Harrison who stood just behind him listening to every word with interest is dead, and there is another Mrs. Harrison at the Indianapolis home. The man who held the umbrella over the president's head on that day—Canday, the sergeant-at-arms of the senate—fills a suicide's grave. Vice President Morton, who shared the honors of the day, disappointed in the action of the convention which renominated Harrison, has just filled out a term as governor of New York state and probably come to the end of his public service. The brilliant Ingalls, who surrendered to Morton the presiding officer's gavel that day and administered to him the oath of office, is a statesman out of a job, but still looking hopefully to 1900.

Another crowd will gather there on the 4th of March next. William McKinley, then only a member of the house of representatives, will stand now in the place which Benjamin Harrison occupied. Garret A. Hobart, an unconsidered political quantity eight years ago, will be the second in interest. Vice President Stevenson will stand where Ingalls stood before. And the only figure which occupies its old place in the ceremonial will be that of Grover Cleveland. It was his funeral eight years ago, and it will be his funeral next March.

The Only Features Unchanged. Grover Cleveland and the weather will be the only features unchanged. The weather of an inauguration day is guaranteed to be unpropitious. Usually it is cold. Almost always it is rainy or snowy. Four years ago a wet, clinging snow fell all through the inaugural ceremonies, and the marching thousands went to their homes after the glorification was over and had pneumonia. Doctors traced hundreds of deaths to exposure during the second inauguration of President Cleveland. The bitter experience of the cadets from West Point and Annapolis at the second Grant inauguration led the authorities to order them kept in their quarters at subsequent inaugurations. The military cadets are to come out again this year, I believe for the first time since Grant was inducted into office for his final term.

Washington was not inaugurated on the 4th of March, and there is no sense in making that the day of inauguration. For



GRANT'S BALL IN 1873.

some reason which historians fail to give Washington did not serve four years after the first inauguration. Under the constitution he might have served until the 30th of April or the 6th of April at the earliest, and if he had we would have had a balmy, bright season for the inauguration of other presidents, and the lives of a good many thousand enthusiastic Americans would have been saved.

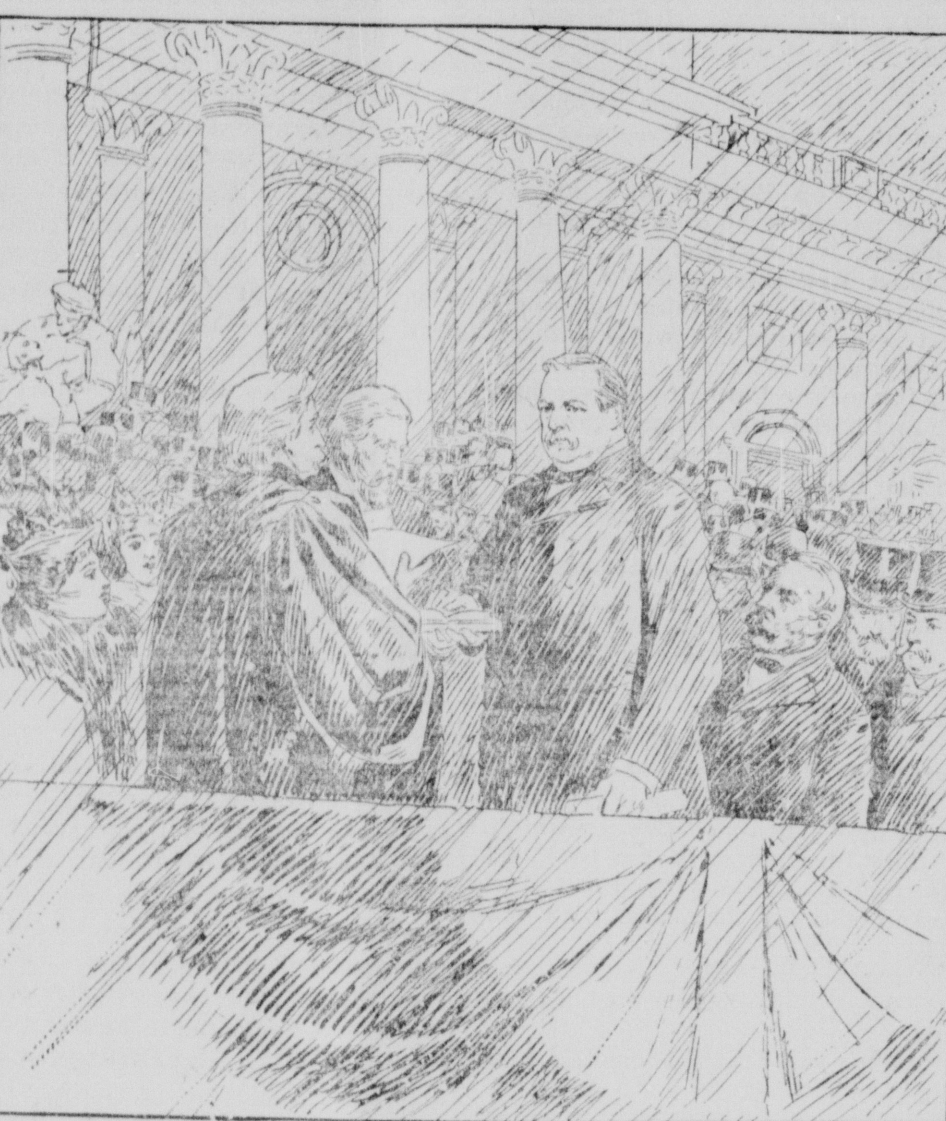
The constitution of the United States prescribed no way for putting the machinery of government into operation. It provided that the president should "hold his office during the term of four years," and that the members of the house of represent-

atives should hold office for two years, but it did not say when these terms were to begin, nor did it say that the beginning of them should be coincident. The details of putting the government into motion was left to the continental congress, which was to act when nine states had ratified the constitution. When the congress met in September, 1788, it was found that 11 states had ratified the constitution. So congress passed a resolution that "the first Wednesday of January next be the day for appointing electors in the several states which before the said day shall have ratified the constitution, that the first Wednesday in February next be the day for the electors to assemble in their respective states and vote for a president, and that the first Wednesday in March next be the time for the present seat of congress the place for commencing proceedings under the said constitution."

The first Wednesday in March, 1789, happened to fall on the 4th. There was not a quorum of either house in New York on that day, and it was not until April 6, after many adjournments, that congress mustered a quorum to count the votes. Then it took two weeks to notify George Washington of his election and bring him to the capitol. Arrangements were made for the inauguration after his arrival, and it was April 30 when he took the oath of office standing on the balcony of the city hall.

The terms of the members of congress began on the 4th of March, 1789. But did the term of the president begin before his election on the 6th of April or even before his inauguration on the 30th? Washington seemed to think it did. He vacated the office on the 4th of March, 1797, at noon. Washington in his first term did not serve four years, as provided by the constitution. He served a little more than three years and ten months.

It Was Washington's Mistake. Perhaps we can stretch a point and say that, Washington's interpretation being wrong, it is not necessary now for congress and the country to adopt a constitutional amendment to bring the inauguration day forward from March 4 to April 30. As the famous Tim Campbell once said, "What's the constitution of the United States between friends?" It has been stretched before to meet an emergency, and its chief virtue is held to be its elasticity. The whole country will have reason to bless the man who, with the courage of his convictions and the good of his successor at heart, determines to serve out those seven weeks which Washington left unoccupied.



INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND IN 1893.

ered and so to move the day of the president's inauguration forward to a milder season.

The freezing of the cadets was not the most interesting incident of the second Grant inauguration. The inaugural ball that year was given in a big temporary structure erected in Judiciary square. There was no pension office building then. In fact, the pension office building was not completed till the first term of Mr. Cleveland. It had been planned that the second Grant ball should be finer than anything Washington had ever known, and no expense had been spared. Only one thing had been forgotten in the calculations of the managers. They had not considered the possibility of cold weather. There was no way to heat the big barn. It was so cold that night that you could cut your breath into chunks. Men went around with their overcoats on. Women wore furs over their beautiful bell gowns. The triumphs of the dressmaker's art, over which they had spent so many anxious hours, were quite obscured. Bright faces were pinched with the cold, and nothing could give the faintest suggestion of gaiety to the gathering. Before the ball had been in progress an hour people began to call for their carriages. Then it was found that many carriages could not be had. They had been ordered to return at a late hour, and they could not be found. Frantic men in dancing slippers thronged the street and paid fabulous prices for the use of other men's hacks, while the other men tore about at the risk of pneumonia trying to find where their drivers had gone. It was almost as great a fiasco as the first Grant inauguration, and the record of that is memorable.

The First Grant Inaugural Ball. The first Grant inaugural ball was held in the treasury building. There could not have been anything much worse suited to the occasion, but there was nothing better. What was considered a triumph of executive ability was the arrangement by which the floors of the building were kept in communication with each other by telegraph, so that the floor manager had the entire place under his control, and dancing was held simultaneously in many rooms. But from the floors of the dancing rooms arose a fine dust. It filled the air and penetrated the lungs of the dancers. From the dancing rooms it spread to the halls. Soon every one in the great building was coughing, and men and women, struggling for fresh air, struggled to the cloakrooms and asked for their wraps. You know the story of the last guest who got the worst overcoat. It was repeated hundreds of times on that dreadful night. The colored messengers of the treasury

had charge of the wraps. It was easy for them to give out the checks which lay in the pigeonholes, but to identify the garments afterward—that was quite another thing. Very few of these could read. They did not know one figure from another. Frantic men who had stood half an hour waiting for the helpless darkies to do something scrambled into the rooms and began to search for their belongings. One bundle of clothing was dragged from its pigeonhole, and another, and another. Some were put back carelessly, and they fell out on the floor. Men trampled on them. The crowd increased. The scramble for coats and hats and wraps grew greater. Finally the bewildered darkies tumbled everything out on the floor and left the crowd to help itself. Then there were fighting and shouting and general disorder. Money and jewels were lost in the crush. Clothing was spoiled. Men went out into the night in their dancing slippers and walked to their homes in the bitter cold. And the venerable Horace Greeley, calling down new curses on Washington—he hated the city—walked to his hotel hatless. It was a great and memorable ball.

The custom of erecting a temporary structure in Judiciary square for the inaugural ball was not new in Grant's time. Lincoln's first inauguration was marked by a ball in a temporary building on the same site. So was Buchanan's, and so was Zach Taylor's. There were no rejoicings when Pierce was sworn in, because he had just suffered the loss of his son. Zach Taylor's ball is said to have been the finest in the history of inaugurations. Gungl, the composer, had arrived in New York with his band on a concert tour. He was invited to attend, and he gladly proffered the music for the occasion. There were other unique features, and though rain fell in torrents there was a large attendance and the ball was a great success.

When Polk was inaugurated, there were two balls, one at the National theater and one at Carusi's saloon. For Harrison's inauguration there were two balls, one at the Washington Assembly rooms and one at Carusi's. Van Buren's inaugural ball was held at Carusi's.

Balls In the Pension Building.

Since Mr. Cleveland's first election the balls have been held in the pension building, that red brick barn which stands at one end of the square. It has been the subject of severe criticism ever since it was built, first, because of its unsightliness, and, second, because of its frailness. No government building should be made of anything less durable than stone. The

mittee. These are practical. The other ball committees are ornamental. Ed Macaulay, once a marine officer, now a society and club man, is at the head of the society committee. He is not only a very clever executive in social matters, but withal a pleasant fellow in spite of the fact that his wife has a fortune, and as he has all the jeunesses doree of Washington on his committee list the ball ought to go off with snap and vigor. General Nelson A. Miles is chairman of the reception committee.

So much for the ball. I have described it first, though it comes last in the order of ceremonies. It only remains to tell you that the tickets are \$5 each (they have been \$10 sometimes) and that supper will cost you \$1 more.

The Great Parade.

Now for the parade, which General Horace Porter will marshal at the capitol and lead down Pennsylvania avenue, past the



GREELEY LEAVING THE BALL IN 1869.

White House and on to Washington circle. Present indications promise that it will be the greatest parade in the city's history. All the regular troops from nearby stations and the cadets from West Point will be brought here by the war department. Militia from many states will come, and no doubt many of Pennsylvania's 8,000 troops will be in line, as they have been on other like occasions. The Seventy-first regiment of New York is coming. So are troops from Connecticut, Vermont and New Jersey. Troop A from Cleveland will be the president's personal escort, assisted by the Chicago husars. The Eighth infantry, O. N. G., will be the president's bodyguard on his way to Washington.

Many governors of states will attend with their staffs. Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania and Governor Griggs of New Jersey have engaged quarters. No doubt Governor Black of New York, with his gold braided officers, and Governor Bushnell of Ohio and Governor Tanner of Illinois will be among those who ride in carriages in the procession.

Many civic bodies will take part. Republican clubs from every state in the Union will journey here. The Sound Money league of Trenton was the first organization to engage quarters. Then came applications from the Young Men's Republican club of Michigan, the Virginia Republican club, the Insurance Men's club of Chicago and the American Republican club of Pittsburgh. The Confederate Veterans will have 2,000 men in line, capped and coated in gray.

Both military and civic organizations will march in columns of 24 files front instead of 16, as heretofore, and in close order. General Porter estimates that in this way he can take 12,000 men past a given point in an hour. But even at that rate it will be evening before the last of the marching column passes the president's reviewing stand in front of the White House.

There will be only one reviewing stand, of course. But wherever there is a park or reservation along the line of march there will be a big wooden stand, well roofed, for spectators. The architects have made a protest against these stands because they are unsightly and because they cut off the view of the pretty parks from visitors. Visitors get a very poor idea of beautiful Washington at inauguration time. But there are always tens of thousands of people who want to see the inaugural parade, and the little stands put up by the owners of buildings would accommodate very few of them.

The suggestion that platforms span the cross streets has not met with favor. In place of these it is planned to have 50 illuminated arches across these streets, each named for a state or territory. The states will probably help to decorate these arches. Californians have raised \$500 for that purpose already. This will be a feature of the night illumination. Another will be the illumination of all the public buildings, for which General Chairman Charles J. Bell is making arrangements. Searchlights will probably be placed on the capitol. It is proposed, too, to use \$2,500 worth of aerial fireworks if congress will pay for them.

Washington's Frugal Merchants.

That illustrates a peculiarity of Washington. Where in other cities the merchants pride the whole entertainment fund and consider it a good investment, the merchants of Washington expect congress to do their entertaining for them. Even the \$50,000 or \$100,000 they contribute to the ball fund will all come back to them from the sale of tickets. The ball is almost invariably self supporting.

And now I come through the ballroom, and along the line of march to the capitol, where the inauguration itself occurs. The senate attends to all the arrangements for that. With the coming of noon on March 4 the house drops out of existence. The senate continues. So the senate arranges for the erection of a stand extending from the east front of the capitol out on the big plaza and issues invitations for the ceremony. This begins in the senate chamber with the swearing in of the vice president and ends with the swearing in of the president by the chief justice of the supreme court of the United States before the immense audience on the plaza. After that the president reads his inaugural address from manuscript. Then he and the ex-president walk back to the senate wing, where their four horse carriage awaits them. They drive down the avenue to the White House, where they part, the president taking his place on the reviewing stand. There he stands for four or five hours, stiff with cold, while the marching thousands pass by. In the evening he and his wife attend the ball, where they make the circuit of the room once, that all may see them, and then retire to a private room, where they eat supper and receive their friends.

GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

A Red-Letter Year for 1887

THE ENTIRE NOVELTY of many of the plans for 1887 is noticeable. For instance, the series devoted to "LONDON AS SEEN BY CHARLES DANA GIBSON." Mr. Gibson has not before appeared as a writer. He visited London last summer for SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE, for the purpose of depicting with pen and pencil those scenes and types which the huge metropolis presents in endless variety.

NOVEL BY RICHARD HARDING DAVIS "Soldiers of Fortune." The hero is one of the most vigorous men that Mr. Davis has drawn. Illustrated by C. D. Gibson.

THE CONDUCT OF GREAT BUSINESSES. A beautiful illustrated series of articles of which the following are already completed: "The Great Department Store," "The Management of a Great Hotel," "The Working of the Bank," "A Great Manufacturing."

"UNDERGRADUATE LIFE IN AMERICAN COLLEGES." A series of articles touching upon the life of our older universities as represented by the doings of the students themselves.

Judge Henry E. Howland writes on "Undergraduate Life at Yale." Mr. James Alexander on "Princeton," and Robert Grant and Edward S. Martin on "Harvard."

"JAPAN AND CHINA SINCE THE WAR" will be a most interesting group of articles richly illustrated.

"THE UNQUIET SEX." Under the title of "The Unquiet Sex," Mrs. Helen Watterson Moody will write a series of articles: "Woman and Reform," "The College-Bred Woman," "Woman's Clubs," and "The Case of Maria" (a paper on domestic service). W. D. HOWELLS'S "STORY OF A PLAY." In this Mr. Howells gives us the best novel he has ever produced in his delightful vein of light comedy.

GEORGE W. CABLE. In addition to the fiction enumerated there will be a series of four short stories by George W. Cable, the only ones he has written for many years.

HOW TO TRAVEL WISELY with a minimum of wear and tear must be regarded as an art little understood. Mr. Lewis Morris Liddings, in two articles, will offer a variety of useful suggestions and data on "Ocean and Land Travel." This will be happily rounded out by an article from Mr. Richard Harding Davis on "Travelers' One Methods." The illustrations by American and foreign artists will be highly pertinent.

*It is impossible in a small space to even mention the many attractive features for 1897. A beautiful illustrated booklet has been prepared, which will be sent, postage paid, on request.

Scribner's Magazine \$3.00 a year 25 cents a copy

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS 153-157 Fifth Avenue, New York.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE

1897.

Recognized as a Great, Safe, Clean Family Paper—A Force in Public Affairs and Potent for Entertainment and Culture of Every Member of the Family.

Patriotic self-respecting enterprising, THE TRIBUNE is fearless and scholarly in editorial comment, on public affairs, steadfast in principle, and not whirled about with every gust of passion; and it exhibits in every issue the truly American qualities of quickness, directness, brilliancy and force. It has won from Democratic rivals, by its thoroughly American spirit, the admission that it "commands the respect of all parties." In directing attention early and pointedly, to the availability of McKinley and Hobart for the Republican nominations in 1896, THE TRIBUNE played a now well known and important part.

THE WEEKLY ministers to all the sweet and wholesome interest of life; and it is distinctly a paper for families and for those who want the spirit and the editorials of the leading Republican paper of the United States. It has an excellent Agricultural page, a Science and Mechanics, a charming page especially for women, a string array of market reports of unchallenged excellence, and book reviews, foreign letters, and bright miscellany, in addition to the news of the week. It can usually be subscribed for with local county weeklies. Sample copies free.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY is printed on Tuesday and Friday, and gives twice as much matter as The Weekly.

The craving for color on the part of the young, and even of other members of a family, has now been recognized by SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE in the publication of a colored supplement of 16 pages, with each Friday's paper. If not gratified in a proper way, the liking for pictures and innocent bright reading matter will incline many to seek in less desirable publications that which they cannot find in their favorite paper. The jokes and quaint paragraphs, and the fifty or more political cartoons, humorous sketches and half-tones, and other amusing contents of the colored supplement will prove a welcome addition to the wiser and weightier parts of the paper. It is printed on superfine paper, and its 16 pages are themselves fully worth the price of the SEMI-WEEKLY. Sold separately, as a pictorial weekly, "Twinkles" readily brings 5 cents a copy and in the course of a year the reader would receive more than he has paid for THE TRIBUNE itself. The pictorial comic-alikes of the supplement will lend new value to bound volumes and make each copy valuable long after the date of publication.

This edition is not offered in combination with local weeklies. The colored supplement will be sent only to subscribers who forward the regular price of the SEMI-WEEKLY, \$2.00 a year, to THE TRIBUNE direct.

DAILY, 85 cts. a year. SUNDAY TRIBUNE, \$2.00. SEMI-WEEKLY, \$2.00. WEEKLY, \$1.00. TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1897, with full election returns, out in January, 25 cents a copy. THE TRIBUNE, NEW YORK.

PERILS OF EDUCATION

THE OLD MOUNTAINEER FOUND IT A TROUBLESOME THING.

His Son Came Home From School Full of Natural Philosophy, Fulcrums and All Such—He Won His Bet, but Didn't Stay to Collect It.

"Speakin' 'bout eddecashun," said the old mountaineer as we sat on a log at his door smoking our pipes—"speakin' 'bout this yere eddecashun that yo' gift outer skules and books and papers, I never could abide it."

"Most people believe in education," I replied.

"Let 'em believe. That very bizness of book larnin is the cause of my hev'n a second wife, this ole shackety cabin, and of my son Tom bein the Lord knows whar!"

"I would like to hear your story."

"Waal, I bain't no obiectshuns to tellin it, and mebbe it'll prove a warnin to yo' not to try to be too powerful smart. Yo' see, I had a son Tom, and he was so cute that everybody said I orter send him down to Knoxville to be eddecated. I was jest fule 'nuff to do it, and things turned out as might hev bin expected!"

"Did he go to the bad?"

"No, not that, but he sent the rest of us thar. Arter he'd bin down thar 'bout two y'ars he cums home one day on a visit. We was livin three miles up the road then. I had a mighty good log house jest at the foot of what we call Coon mountain. Way up on the top of the mountain was a thumpin big rock, standin thar all alone by itself. Tom had seed that rock a dozen times before this day I'm speakin of, but wasn't idiot 'nuff to meddle with it. Waal, when he cum home, he begun to talk 'bout natural science, nateral philosophy, fulcrums, levers and all sich, and bime by he said he was eddecated 'nuff to tip that big rock over. Sez I to him, sez I: 'Tom, don't be a-crowin over yo'r old dad. Eddecashun can't tip over rocks no mo' than it kin raise co'n-stalks 20 feet high.'"

"But it can," I said as he shook his head and sighed heavily.

"Yes, I found out that she could. Tom, he talked till he got me riled up, and I jest told him that if he could tip that rock over with his own hands I'd gin him a mawl colt. He grins and chuckles and says he'll 'stonish me, and I'm free to say that he did. The ornery critter toted his fulcrums and levers and nateral philosophy up the mountain and went to work on that rock. One afternoon, when I was hoein co'n and cussin the poor quality of the sile, sunthin happened."

"The rock moved, I presume?"

"She did, stranger; she did. Nateral philosophy was too much for her, and she rolled over and took a start. She was jest in line with the house, but we hadn't thought of that. I heard a noise like the heels of 10,000 mews a-kickin on a barn door to once, and I looked up to see that ole 50 toner a-comin. The ole woman was in the cabin a-singin 'Happy Day' and patchin my trousers, and she didn't hear me holler. The rock made a bee line fur the cabin, smashin and crashin and makin the airt tremble, and when she struck it was like the fall of 50 big trees to once."

"And your wife?"

"Never ever found a piece of her. Everything was carried across the road into a ravine 50 feet deep, and I could never be exactlyartin of the spot whar the cabin stood."

"And what became of Tom?"

"Run away, and I've never sot eyes on him sence. Dasn't face me arter that, I reckon, though I got over my madness arter a bit. I had to build this yere cabin, git spliced to that ar' woman inside and lose my only son, all on account of what they calls eddecashun, and yo' can't wonder I'm ag'in it. Yes, I'm powerful down on eddecashun. Stranger, be yo' one of them eddicated criters?"

"I can't say I am."

"Then it's all right, and yo' kin hev the best bed in the house and r best chicken fur breakfast. If yo' was e leated, however, I'd be bound to say yo'd better hitch up and move on."—Detroit Free Press.

An Epicure Emperor.

The emperor of Germany enjoys the unique distinction of being the only European sovereign who has ever descended to his kitchen and "had it out" with the cook. Coffee has never been a strong point with the Berliners, and it seems that the imperial coffee is no better than the rest. His majesty grew weary of complaining to officers of the household and one morning actually went below stairs to investigate matters for himself. After the shock of the imperial presence had subsided, William II, kaiser of Germany, king of Prussia, soldier, sailor, sportsman, poet, painter, theatrical manager, orchestral leader, telegram sender and absolute authority on everything, demonstrated that there was still one more thing that he knew all about, and that was coffee.—Exchange.

Cramped Theater Seats.

The managers of theaters can commit no greater breach of faith with their patrons than that of condemning them to seats in which bodily comfort and entire enjoyment of the performance are impossible. To sit for 2½ or 3 hours in a chair too small to admit of ease and too close to the row in front to facilitate one single movement of relief or relaxation is quite as unfair as to sell tickets to the public on the strength of false statements as to the character of the entertainment. As a matter of fact, we think the average theater goer would rather witness a mediocre show in perfect physical comfort than to sit through the most admirable performance in a state of physical torture.—Washington Post.

From New York to the Newfoundland banks is a distance of 960 knots.

The Poker Player's Clever Ruse.

"Really, boys, I have to quit," said the man with the biggest stack of chips in front of him as he gathered in another jack pot.

"Oh, come off; that's not square," declared the biggest loser.

"Why?"

"You've got all the chips. Aren't you going to give the rest of us a show?"

"That's not it. You know I don't care for your money, but"—

"You're getting it."

"Maybe I am. But I really must quit. You see, I am married. You fellows are single. It is 12 o'clock now, and if I don't get home I will be in a pretty mess. As it is I expect to find my mother-in-law and my wife waiting for me. You are not married."

"I am," declared the man whose luck had just returned.

"And you are going to play all night?"

"If I want to."

"And drink?"

"Bet your life."

"And smoke?"

"Cert."

"Your wife won't say anything to you when you go home?"

"Not a word."

"Doesn't she object to your playing poker, drinking and smoking all night?"

"Oh, I don't know. I am not worry-

ing about it. Stay all night!"

"There, you see it's a bluff!" declared the biggest loser.

"It's all very well for Harvey to talk about the way he has his wife trained, but I can't do it," rejoined the man with the biggest stack of chips. "But I tell you what I will do. I'll give my stack if he will tell me how he manages it."

"Done!" cried the man whose luck had turned as he reached for them. "My wife is out of town visiting some friends."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Palms.

Marvelous things are claimed of palmistry, not only by those who practice it as a profession, but by many who have seen the prophecies of palmists come true in actual life. Telling the past by the lines of the hands is, however, almost a new art. There is a man in town who believes he can do it, at least so far as marriages are concerned. He is Professor Hargett. Still further, he claims that the lines of the hand show whether a marriage in the past ended in divorce, and which party it was that obtained the divorce.

"It is also possible," he said the other day, "to find in the palms the records of the number of one's marriages, a hint of the experiences of courtship, and whether married life proved smooth or otherwise. I saved one young woman from a bigamist once. He was engaged to her, and they came together to me. 'You are married already,' I said after looking at his palm. He only laughed, but the young woman investigated and found it was true."

"On another occasion I saw in the hand of a hotel keeper the record of two marriages—one at 24 years, and the other at 50. When I told him, he was simply amazed. 'I was married once at 24,' he said, 'and again at 48.'"

"The hands are the records of the body. It is amazing what is written there."—New York Herald.

Planted by Wales.

Comparatively few people know that there is a tree in Central park planted by the Prince of Wales on his visit to this country just before the war. It stands on the grass plot west of the Mall, between that and the middle drive, down toward the marble arch. The tree has never been a credit to the royal gardener, and in the words of the park authorities, if you wish to find it, "Look for a sickly looking elm, and when you see it you will know it is the one the Prince of Wales planted." It has fared better, however, than the tree planted by the Prince of Wales at Mount Vernon, where, in an inclosed place, is a tree, "planted in the place of the tree planted by the Prince of Wales," or words to that effect, as a sign on the inclosure says. People who know say that illustrious persons who plant trees for the benefit of posterity and to insure a green monument to their own memories do not always know what they are about. The 13 trees planted by Alexander Hamilton were planted in a space not much more than large enough for one tree to grow in and thrive.—New York Times.

A Profitable Sale.

The following story was told recently by a woman who lived in the far west and did her shopping in New York by mail.

"I had paid my bill the day before," she said, "but needed an article which was marked on the catalogue '8 cents,' and at the risk of being informed that the order was too small I sent it, and before I had time to tell about the joke of sending an 8 cent order the article came, prepaid with a 4 cent stamp."

"At the end of the month I received a statement in a sealed envelope, showing that I owed my New York correspondents 8 cents, for which I sent a check and received by return mail a receipt for that amount. You see that my 8 cent purchase cost the concern 8 cents in postage, and still they seem anxious to have my trade."—New York Tribune.

London's Lady Mayoress.

Among the numerous privileges enjoyed by the lady mayoress of London during her husband's year of office is that of entree at court. That is to say, instead of being compelled to take her place among the ordinary guests, titled and untitled, at court functions she enters the palace by a separate entrance and is received by royalty before any of the other guests.

An Effective Way.

Gilboy—I understand that Judge Marrymore is breaking up housekeeping. Gadman—That can't be; he's very busy these days deciding divorce cases. Gilboy—Well, isn't that what I said?—Roxbury Gazette.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctor she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is nauraly thankful. It is such results of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free bottles at A. H. Tillson's Drug Store. 5

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents per bottle at A. H. Tillson's Drug Store. 5

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by A. H. Tillson, Druggists, Dixon, Illinois.

What a Prominent Insurance Man Says.

H. M. Blossom, senior member of H. M. Blossom & Co., 217 N. 3d St., St. Louis, writes: I had been left with a very distressing cough, the result of influenza, which nothing seemed to relieve, until I took *Ballard's Horehound Syrup*. One bottle completely cured me. I sent one bottle to my sister who had a severe cough, and she experienced immediate relief. I always recommended this syrup to my friends.

John Cranston 908 Hampshire Street, Quincy Ills., writes: I have found *Ballard's Horehound Syrup* superior to any other cough medicine I have ever known. It never disappoints. Sold by Bunnell & Barley. 2

Relieved of Terrible Pains.

R. E. Morse, Traveling Salesman, Galveston, Texas., says: *Ballard's Snow Liment* cured me of Rheumatism of three months standing after use of two bottles. J. S. Doan, Danville, Ill., says: I have used *Ballard's Snow Liment* for years and would not be without it. J. R. Crouch, Rio, Ills., says: *Ballard's Snow Liment* cured terrible pains in back of my Head and Neck when nothing else would. Every bottle guaranteed. Price 50 cents. Sold by Bunnell & Barley. 2

A Sound Liver Makes a Well Man.

Are you bilious, Constipated or troubled with Jaundice, Sick Headache, Bad Taste in Mouth, Foul Breath, Coated Tongue, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Hot Dry Skin, Pain in Back and between the Shoulders, Chills and Fever, &c. If you have any of these symptoms, your Liver does not act promptly. *HERBINE* will cure any disorder of the Liver, Stomach or Bowels. It has no equal as a Liver Medicine. Price 75 cents. Free trial bottle at Bunnell & Barley's.

Minutes seems like hours when a life is at stake. Croup gives no time to send for a doctor; delay may mean death. One Minute Cough Cure gives instant relief and insures recovery. The only harmless remedy that produces immediate results. Rowland Brothers.

Programs printed on short notice at this office.

A weed in the garden can be easily destroyed when it first starts. Consumption can be nipped in the bud by One Minute Cough Cure. Rowland Brothers.

Receipts and checks printed at this office.

All the different forms of skin troubles, from chapped hands to eczema and indolent ulcers can be readily cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile cure. Rowland Brothers.

Calling Cards for ladies and misses in great variety, printed at this office

Soothing for burns, scalds, chapped hands and lips. Healing for cuts and sores, instant relief for piles, stops pains at once. These are the virtues of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Rowland Brothers.

Note Heads, Letter Heads, Bill Heads, etc., neatly and promptly printed at this office.

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DIXON'S GREATEST Enterprising Store.....

SUCH RECORD BREAKING PRICES.....

Are well worthy of the RECORD BREAKING BUSINESS that greeted our efforts in Bargain Giving. Encouraged by the spirit of appreciation that has been tendered us, we feel obligated to our patrons to make still greater efforts to establish our right to the use of the motto

Higher in Quality and Lower in Price

than similar merchandise can be purchased for elsewhere. It is our aim to give you the best of everything at the Least Possible Expense to you. It is the business sentiments that shall guide us in all our future efforts. Special sales now in progress in every department.

Below We Quote a Few Prices.

What you can get for 10c

- Linen Playing Cards.....10c
- Shaw Knit, 25c Socks.....10c
- 10 yds Baby Ribbon.....10c
- 5 spools 100 yard Thread.....10c
- 15 Boxes Parlor Matches.....10c
- 120 Sheets Shelf Paper.....10c
- Solid Oak Towel Roller.....10c
- Large Flour Sifter.....10c
- Patent Mop Sticks.....10c
- Featherbone Whips.....10c
- 1000 Carpet Tacks.....10c
- 2 yds Linen Toweling.....10c
- 2 Skeins Saxony Yarn.....10c
- 5 9-in Pie Plates.....10c
- Large Honey Comb Towels.....10c
- 6 Bars Buttermilk Soap.....10c
- 2 lbs Laundry Soap.....10c
- 5x7 Double Slates.....10c
- 60 Collar Buttons.....10c
- 6 Flint Tumblers.....10c
- 10 Child's Handkerchiefs.....10c
- 22-in Feather Duster.....10c
- 2 pair Corset Clasps.....10c
- 10 Pencil Tablets.....10c
- 4 Large Pencil Tablets.....10c
- 6 pr Leather Shoe Laces.....10c
- 6 Harness Snaps, Jap.....10c
- 4 Skeins Embroidery Silk.....10c
- Large Glass Water Pitcher.....10c
- Child's Wool Mitts.....10c
- 4 papers Good Brass Pins.....10c
- 6 Glass Sauce Dishes.....10c

Special Items.

- Just Received
- 2000 Bars Family Laundry Soap—to go at 15 bars for.....25c
- Moquette Rugs
- Our Moquette Rugs, formerly sold at \$1.95, are reduced to.....\$1.75
- Coffee Mills
- Our Whitewood Coffee Mills are now.....19c
- Corsets Corsets
- Get our prices before buying. We are headquarters for medium grades.
- Men's Gloves
- Men's Scotch Knit Gloves, all colors.....25c
- Turkey Red Table Cloth, per yard.....17c
- Our Wood-frame Clothes Wringers go fast at.....\$1.39
- Ironing Boards
- 4½ feet long.....35c
- 5 feet long.....43c
- 5½ feet long.....49c
- 6 feet long.....59c
- 10-4 Linen Table Cloths, washable red borders.....49c

- 6-4 Chenille Covers, fancy designs.....69c
- Toweling
- Cotton Toweling, per yard.....3½c
- Linen Toweling, per yard.....5½c
- Coarse Bleached Toweling, per yd 7½c
- Best Scotch Glass Toweling, " 10c
- Chambers
- Uncovered.....15c
- Covered.....25c
- Halters
- Extra Strong Web Halters with ties.....18c
- Sweat Pads
- All Sizes, each.....23c
- Harness Snaps
- The Best Made, each.....2c
- Buggy Whips 10c
- Knee Pants
- From 4 to 14 years, from.....14c up
- Ladies' Rubbers = = = 29c
- A full line of children's, Misses', Ladies', Boys' and Men's Rubbers and Over-shoes.

Don't Fail to Enter into our Second Candle Guessing Contcst. Register Now Open.

The "ENTERPRISE" Department Store, 111 Galena Avenue.

